

VICHARA SAGARA

A Treatise in Advaita Philosophy



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VOLUME 02

Chapter 1

General Establishment of the Fourfold Connecting factors

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CHAPTER 1 & 2

Anubandha Chatushtaya

Topic 14 to 33



Avartha 14 – 31 : Fourfold qualities

Topic 14 : अनुबन्धचतुष्टयम्-

Topic 14 – 17 : साधनचतुष्टयनिरूपणम्-

Topic 14 : Fourfold connecting factors

(१४) अनुबन्धचतुष्टयम्-अधिकारिविषयप्रयोजनसंबन्धानामनुबन्ध इति नाम।

Anubandha Chatushtayam –
4 fold factors for a text book

Adhikari

Vishaya

Prayojanam

Sambandha

Fit candidate

Subject matter

Benefit

Connection

I) Adhikari :

- Fit candidate for Vedantic study.

II) Vishaya :

- Subject matter.

III) Prayojanam :

- Benefit of Vedantic study.

IV) Sambandha :

- Connection between knowledge and benefit.
- Why it is called Anu Bandha?
- Anu = Linking.
- Bandha = Instantaneous connector – Badhnati.
- Connects Purusha, human being with Shastra – knowledge.
- Sambandakara, Broker, connecter between Purchaser and seller.
- Anubandha is student – Guru connector.

“सर्वस्यैव हि शास्त्रस्य कर्मणो वापि कस्यचित्।
यावत्प्रयोजनं नोक्तं तावत् तत्केन गृह्णते॥”

- Sarvasyaihi Shastrasya Karmano Vapi Kasyachitu.
- Any Shashtra, Ritual, Scripture, only when it appeals to a person, he will listen with total dedication.

Example :

- Your daughter will get married if you do this ritual.
- Your loans will be solved if you chant this.

- If Prayojanam mentioned, it becomes relevant.
- If Prayojanam not mentioned, listening will be passive, without motivation.
- 4 Anubandha factors mentioned to get time allotted for scriptural study.
- Anubandha = Motivating factors.
- Without motivation, no one will continue.
- Nirupyate, introduced.

Avarta 15 – 31 : Nature of an aspirant

Topic 15 – 32 :

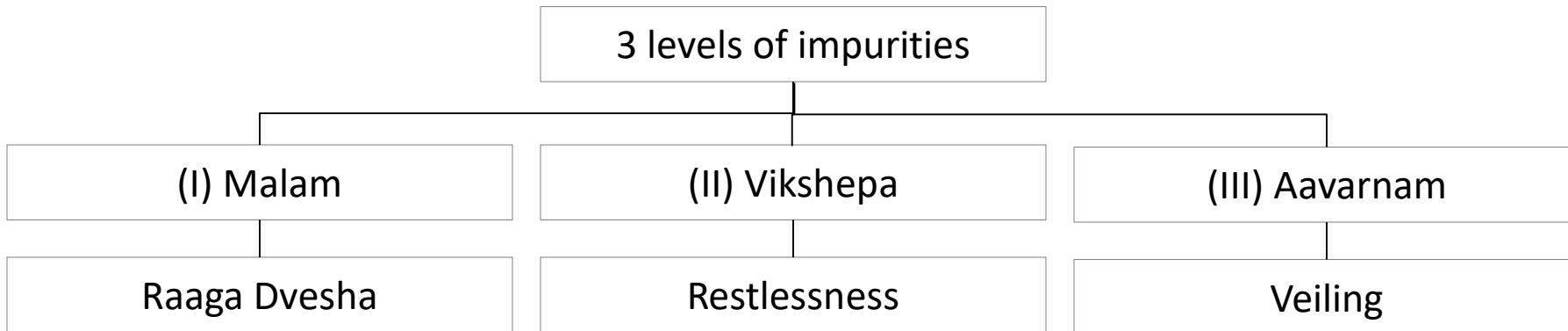
- Adhikari Nirupanam, Lakshanam, Discussion, definition.

Topic 15 : Definition of a Seeker

(१५) अधिकारिलक्षणम्-

निसर्गत एव सर्वेषामन्तःकरणेर्मलविक्षेपावरणात्मकदोषत्रयमास्ते।

- Right from birth, Dosha Trayam Aste, plus we have impurities Gathered during life.
- Impurities are obstacles to Moksha.



I) Malam :

- Specific Papam when Raaga Dveshas are too many.
- Saturated likes and dislikes.
- Papam expresses as Raaga – Dvesha, extrovertedness.

Gita :

प्रलपन्विसृजन्वृक्षं
उन्मिषन्निमिषन्नपि ।
इन्द्रियार्णीन्द्रियार्थेषु
वर्तन्त इति धारयन् ॥ ५-९ ॥

**pralapan visṛjan grhṇan
unmiṣan nimiṣannapi |
indriyānīndriyārthēṣu
vartanta iti dhārayan || 5-9 ||**

Speaking, letting go, seizing, opening and closing the eyes – convinced that the senses move among the sense objects. [Chapter 5 – Verse 9]

II) Vikshepa :

- Restlessness of mind.
- Preoccupation of mind with 5 Anatmas.

III) Aavarnam :

- Self ignorance, concealment, veiling, covers nature of self being Adhishtanam of Universe.
- Covers fact – I am Brahman.
- What covers that ignorance?
- Avarnam, Atma Agyanam.
- **Moola Avidya :**

Naishkarmya Siddhi – Chapter 3 – Introduction – long paragraph.

- 3 obstacles to Moksha have to be removed, Dosha Trayam Aste between me and Moksha

निष्कामकर्मानुष्ठानेनान्तःकरणस्थमलरूपदोषनिवृत्तिः।
 उपासनया विक्षेपस्य यस्य निष्कामकर्मोपासनाभ्यां
 मलविक्षेपयोर्निवृत्तावपि स्वस्वरूपावारकाज्ञानं न
 निवृत्तं, यश्च पुष्कलसाधनचतुष्टयसंपन्नः सोऽधिकारी।

3 Methods

Karma Yoga

- Mala Nivritti
- Grihasta
- Nishkama Karma Anushtanam
- Practice of Pancha Maha Yagyas.
- Raaga Dvesha in Antahkaranam goes away.
- Frequency / Intensity / Response Reduction
- Chodana, Chodya, Chodak increases (Calmness, Cheerfulness,)

Upasana Yoga

- Vikshepa Nivritti
- Vanaprastha
- Saguna Eka / Vishwa Rupa Dhyanam.
- Restlessness, preoccupation of mind subsides.

Jnana Yoga

- Avarna Nivritti

- If only Karma Yoga and Upasana Yoga practiced, what is the condition of the mind if not practiced Jnana Yoga?
- That person is called Vedanta Adhikari, not ended Jnana Yoga.
- Likes and dislikes down, minimum, not disappeared.
- Restlessness with respect to Pancha Anatmas, profession, possession, family, body, mind subsided.
- Physical Cheshtas down.
- Pushkala Sadhana Chatustaya Sampatti, Sadhana Chatustaya Sampatti in Abundance.
- Has Viveka, Vairagya, Sadhana Chatustaya Sampatti, Mumukshutvam, self ignorance not gone.
- Previously turbulently ignorant, now quietly ignorant.
- Sva Svaroopa Avaraka Agyanam.
- Ignorance conceals my own nature.
- I am not Jiva, I am Brahman, Na Nivrutam.
- Upasana on Deity can't remove self ignorance, can get blessing of deity, no deity can bless with Jnanam.
- Deity can bless you with peace of mind.
- Jnanam only by Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam, struggle for decades required.
- Pushkala Sadhana Chatustaya Sampatti Adhikari bavati.

Topic 16 : Fourfold qualification

(१६) साधनचतुष्टयम्-(१) नित्यानित्यवस्तुविवेकः,
(२) इहामुत्रफलभोगविरागः ३) शमदमादिषट्कसंपत्,
(४) मुमुक्षुत्वं चति।

- Body should be fit to attend class.

Sadhana Chatushtayam

4 fold mental qualifications
connected with inner personality

Nitya Anitya Vastu
Viveka

Iha Amutra Phala
Bhoga Viragaha

Shama adhi Shatka
Sampatti

Mumukshutvam

- Discrimination
between eternal
and noneternal.

- Detachment
from sense
pleasures.
- Karma Phalam in
this world and
Heaven.

- 6 fold inner
wealth.
- Kshama
- Dama etc.

- Intense desire for
liberation.
- Only priority in
life.

Topic 17 : नित्यानित्यवस्तुविवेकः

(१७) नित्यानित्यवस्तुविवेकः- चिन्मात्र अत्मा नित्यः (सत्यः),
नाशप्रतियोगी, क्रियाशून्यः। तद्विलक्षणोऽनात्मा तु दृश्यः
प्रपञ्चो नाशप्रतियोगी, अनित्यः (असत्यः),
क्रियासहितश्चेति विवेचनमेव विवेकः।

Eternal :

- Chinmatra Atma, I, myself, nature of pure consciousness.
- Remember 5 features.
- Therefore Satyaha, only reality.
- Real emotionally.
- Nasha Aprati Yogi.
- Pratiyogi is Tarkashastra technical world.
- Nonexistence = Abava of things.
- Non existence itself not an entity.

Example :

- Water is not there in vessel.
- Money is not there in pocket.
- Something called Pratiyogi if it is not there.

- Yasya Abhaava Ucyate, Saha Abhaava : Pratiyogi.
- Mama Haste Dhanam Naasthi, Dhanam Abhaave Pratiyogi.
- Patre Jalam Nasti Jalam : Abava Pratiyogi
- Shiraha Buddhi Nasti

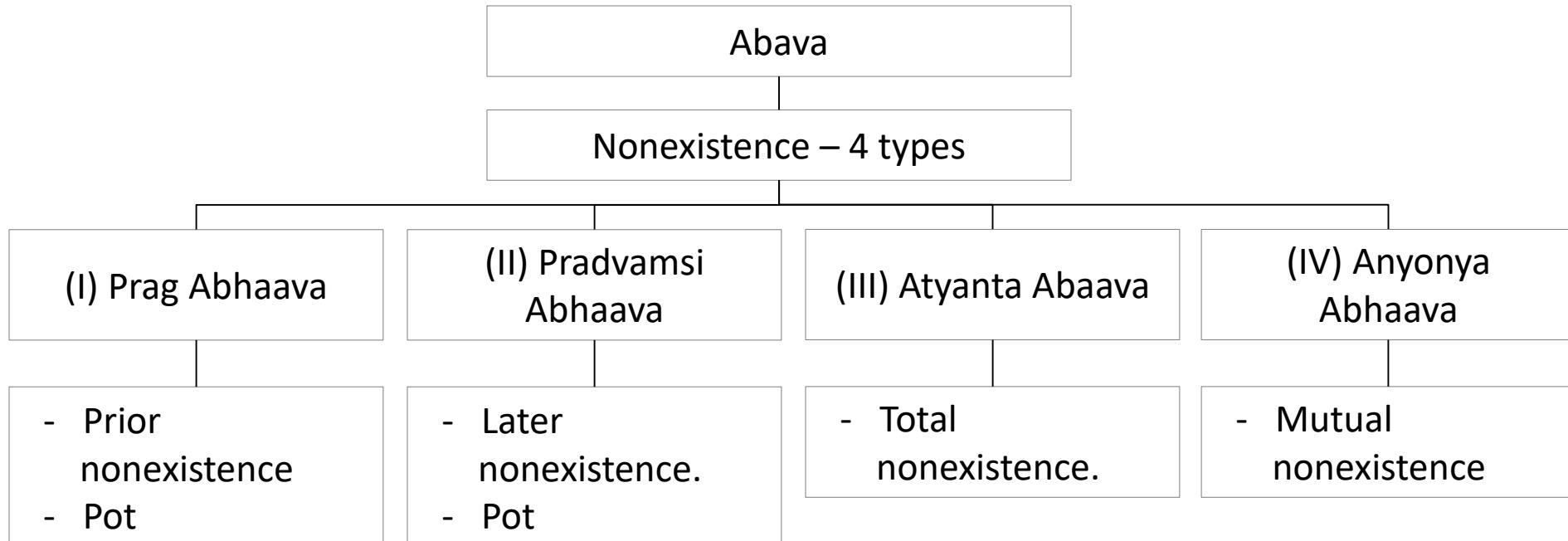


Abaava Prati Yogi

Lesson No. 1 :

- Object of nonexistence = Abava Pratiyogi.

Lesson No. 2 :



- Apratiyogi = Opposite of Pratiyogi.

Revision – 16 :

1st Topic : Anubandha Chatushtayam

4 factors before study of any Shastra

Adhikari

Vishaya

Prayojanam

Sambandha

2nd Topic : Sadhana Chatushtaya Sampanna

4 fold qualification

Viveka

Vairagya

Shama Adhi Shatka
Sampatti

Mumukshutvam

3rd Topic : Discussing now

Viveka :

- Discriminative knowledge.

Atma – Anatma Viveka :

- Atma Endowed with following features.

I) Atma not available for our Pramanam's.

Jnanam

Aabhaavasa Jnanam

- Clear knowledge.
- Enlightened student

1st feature :

- Chinmatra – pure consciousness, Nitya – eternal, Satya – Real, Naashaatiipratiyogi.
- **Real means independently existing on its own, S�atantram.**
- **Naasha Apratiyogi Discussed here as Atma, never perishable.**
- Pratiyogi = Nitya Abava, non existent.

Abava – Nonexistence - Pratiyogi

- Prior
- Before it is born
- Prag Abava

- Posterior
- Later
- After death
- Dhvamsa Abava
- Nasha
- Everything perishable.

- Atyantika
- Total nonexistence
- Doesn't exist in 3 periods of time.
- Rabbits horn

- Mutual non existence.
- Difference between 2 entities
- Table and chair
- Tableness not in Chair.
- Anyonya Abava Pratiyogi

- Everything perishable has posterior nonexistence, Dvamsa Abava Pratiyogi.
- We are all mortal, Dhavamsa Abava Pratiyogi.
- Dvamsa Abava = Nasha.
- Everything in creation called Naasha Pratiyogi, including every state of consciousness.
- Atma = Immortal = Naasha Apratiyogi – Imperishable.

II) Kriya Shoonya :

- Atma is without Kriya or Karma, Akarta.
- Tad Vilakshanam is Anatma.
- Drishya Prapanaha, entire visible, perceptible universe = Anatma, Nasha Pratiyogi, impermanent, Asatyam.
- Asatyam = Mithya = dependently existent.

Gita : Chapter 2

नासतो विद्यते भावः
 नाभावो विद्यते सतः ।
 उभयोरपि दृष्टेऽन्तः
 त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः ॥ २-१६ ॥

**nāsatō vidyatē bhāvah
 nābhāvō vidyatē sataḥ ।
 ubhayōrapi drṣṭō'ntah
 tvanayōstattvadarśibhiḥ || 2-16 ||**

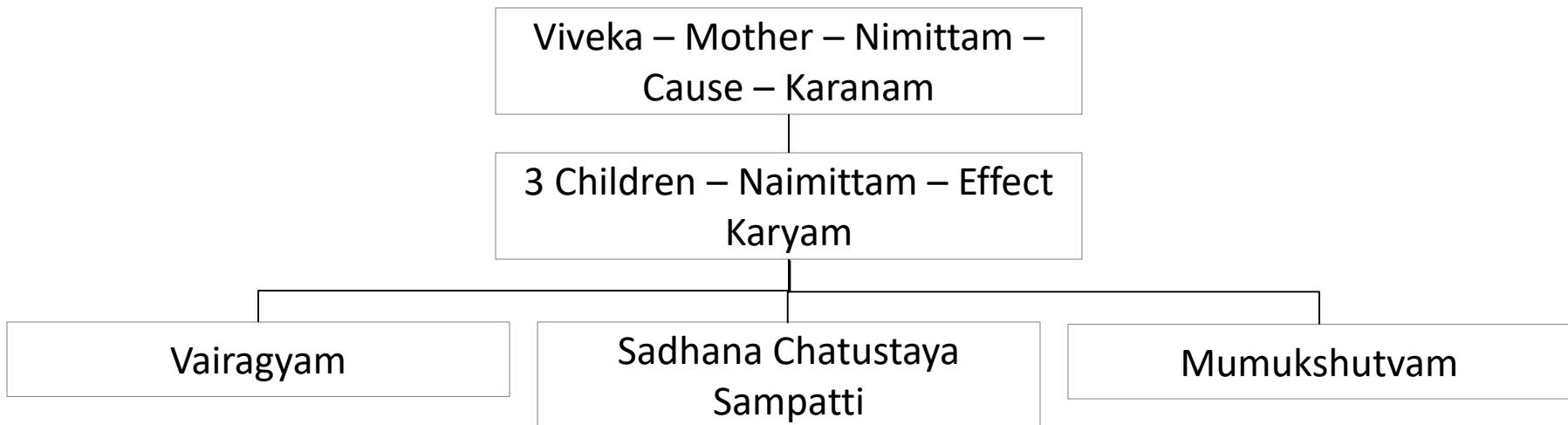
The unreal has no existence; there is no non-existence of the Real; the truth about both these has been seen by the knowers of the Truth (or the seers of the Essence). [Chapter 2 - Verse 16]

- Anata always encountered with action.

Atma	Anatma
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naasha Apratiyogi, imperishable - Kriya Shoonya - Nitya - Satyam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perishable – Dvamsa Abava Pratiyogi - Anityam - Mithya - Kriya Sahitam

Ayam Hetuhu :

- This Viveka is foundation for 3 floors of other qualifications – Vairagyam, Shamadhi Shatka Sampatti and Mumukshutvam.



- We live in the world and suffer emotionally because of laws of creation.

Fear of mortality

- Directly experienced
- Close ones pass away
- Temporary Nitya – Anitya
Vastu Viveka for 13 days by
Parikshya Lokan.

- Imagined
- Chapter 1 - Arjuna

- When we go through suffering, Vairagya comes, Janma – Mrityu, Jara, Vyadhi.
- Old age, ideal situation for Vairagyam.
- Death is over in one minute.
- Experience Naasha of our faculties and relatives.
- **3 qualifications beginning from Vairagyam have birth, emergence only based on Etat Stitihi, existence of Viveka.**
- Nimitta Abava, in absence of Viveka, Karanam, Naimitta.
- 3 Karyams will not be there without Karanam – Viveka.
- Adau, in the beginning Viveka has to be Acquired.

Example : Monkey Story

- Stealing groundnut spread in ground for drying.
- Owner wants to punish the monkey.

- Kept nuts in a narrow mouthed bottle.
- Monkeys fist became bigger.

Master	We	Nuts
- Bhagawan	- Monkeys	- Relationship with persons, objects.

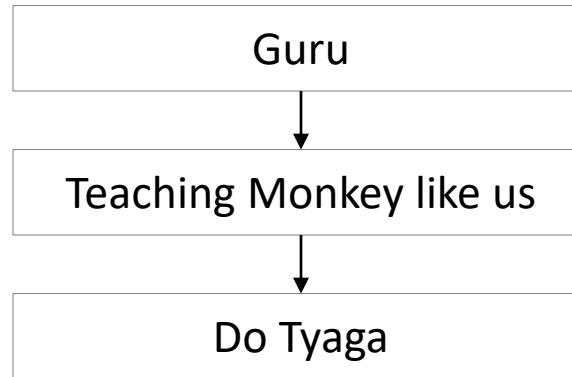
- Tan Man dhan Sab Kuch Tera.
- Handover to Bhagavan, all we are holding.
- Master gives left and right.
- Monkey cannot escape from thrashing.
- Only one way.

Kaivalya Upanishad :

न कर्मणा न प्रजया धनेन त्यागेनैके अमृतत्वमानशुः ।
परेण नाकं निहितं गुहायां विभ्राजते यद्यतयो विशन्ति ॥ ३ ॥

na karmanā na prajayā dhanena tyāgenaike amṛtatvamānaśuḥ ।
pareṇa nākam nihitam guhāyām vibhrājate yadyatayo viśanti ॥ 3 ॥

Not by work, nor by progeny, nor by wealth, but by renunciation alone, Immortality is attained. Higher than heaven, seated in the cave of the intellect. It shines, which the seekers attain. [Verse 3]



- One Viveka comes, we drop all associations and go to Atma.
- Every emotional problem is thrashing from Bhagavan.
- Worry, fear, anxiety, depression, anger, emotional disturbances are due to attachment to one of Pancha Anatmas.

Topic 18 : Vairagyam वैराग्यम्

(१८) वैराग्यम्-दोषदृष्ट्या आब्रह्मलोकाद्विपरिवर्तमानेषु
भोगेष्वनादररूपोपेक्षैव वैराग्यमित्युच्यते ब्रह्मपारगैः।

Definition of Vairagyam :

- Dosha Drishtya Abrahma
- Lokat – Vipari Varta Maneshu.
- **Upeksha Eva Vairagyam**
- **Indifference is Vairagyam, detachment.**
- Absence of Raaga – Dvesha.
- Pendulam goes from Raaga to Dvesha, both should not be there.
- **Neutral Attitude called Ishvara Srishti, see universe as universe.**
- Upeksha eva Anaadaraha.
- Overestimation of the value of the universe.
- Aadhara = Shobhana Adhyasa.
- Romantic feeling, objects will give me joy.
- In the presence of object, life will be wonderful.

- Fantasises and imagines, ideal person, situation, conditions which will come in future.
- Live happily forever, misleading problem.
- Romantic thinking, Shobhana Adhyasa, called Aadhara, respect = Overestimation of Value of Universe.
- That object, person will make me permanently happy.
- Every falling in love story, going round and round a tree, Moham, 3 months later fight.
- Anaadharaha – Absence of Raaga Dvesha, Bhoghesu.
- W.r.t. all sense pleasures belonging to Abrahma Loka – beginning from Brahma Loka, Svarga Loka – 14 Lokas, all Myth.

Ishavasya Upanishad :

असुर्या नाम ते लोका अन्धेन तमसाऽवृत्ताः ।
तांस्ते प्रेत्याभिगच्छन्ति ये के चात्महनो जनाः ॥ ३ ॥

*Asurya nama te lokah andhena tamasa'vrtah,
Tagmste pretyabhi-gacchanti ye ke catma-hano janah [3]*

Sunless are those worlds, and enveloped in blinding gloom to which all those people, who are slayers of their own Souls go, departing from here. [Verse 3]

Vipari Vartmane Shu :

- Constantly changing w.r.t. all of them.
- Raaga Dvesha Abava = Vairagya.
- Maturity, growing out of sense pleasures.

Sublimation	Suppression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing out - Remaining with objects, unattached. - Understanding limitations, say no to object, which is available. - Dosha Drishti indicates Viveka. - Viveka Janya Vairagya. - Gives Joy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forcibly avoiding objects. - Will cause problems, sorrow one day. - Viveka Rahita Vairagyam. - Gives tension

- Definition given by “Brahma Paaragai”, wise person, on who has reached other shore of Samsara, reached Brahman, discovered Brahman.

Topic No. 19 : शमादिषट्कं

(१९) शमादिषट्कं नाम- शमदमश्रद्धासमाधानोपरतितिथाः।

3rd Qualification :

- Shatkam = Group of 6 subsidiary qualifications.

I) Kshama – Adhi...

Order in Vichara Sagara	Order in Tattwa Bodha
1. Kshama	1. Kshama
2. Dama	2. Dama
3. Sraddha	3. Uparama
4. Samadhanam	4. Titiksha
5. Uparati	5. Sraddha
6. Titiksha	6. Samadhanam

शमो नाम- प्राचीनविषयवासनात्यागपूर्वकं विषयेभ्यो मनसः प्रतिनिवर्त्तनम्।

- Kshama is faculty of mind, Mano Nirgraha, Mental restrain.

Definition :

- Because of Vairagya, intellectual conclusion, sense pleasures are not going to give us permanent Joy, not worthy.

- If we have understood that, then I have conviction not to have value for sense pleasures.
- This Viveka Sahita mental faculty is called Kshama.

Mind	Intellect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because of Vasana, mind wants to enjoy sense pleasures. - Votes for sense pleasures. - Violates new year resolution. - Breaking done when Vasanas persuade mind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has Viveka and Vairagya. - Resolution made by Knowledge. - Knows Nityam, Anityam. - 3 Doshas known for sense pleasures. - Dukha Mishritatvam, Bandha Katvam, Atrupti Karatvam.

- Use will power to take mind away from sense pleasures.
- Capacity of mind to bring mind away from sense pleasures when Vasanas are persuading mind is called Kshama.
- Problem not intellectual.

Gita :

ये हि संस्पर्शजा भोगाः
दुःखयोनय एव ते ।
आद्यन्तवन्तः कौन्तेय
न तेषु रमते बुधः ॥ ५-२२ ॥

yē hi saṃsparśajā bhōgāḥ
duḥkhayōnaya ēva tē ।
ādyantavantaḥ kauntēya
na tēṣu Rāmatē budhaḥ ॥ ५-२२ ॥ 213

The enjoyments that are born of contacts are only generators of pain, for they have a beginning and an end. O son of Kunti, the wise do not rejoice in them. [Chapter 5 – Verse 22]

- Mind continues to wander.
- **Taking a vow and using will power is important.**
- Will power used for sublimation, not for suppression.
- **Will power is backed by Viveka.**
- Vasana Tyaga Purvakam, Avoiding encouragement of Vasanas.
- **Vasanas are encouraged more and more when I permit sense pleasures to continue.**
- Not permitting sense organs is non nourishment of Vasanas, weakening of Vasanas, Vasana Kshayaha.
- Prachina Vishaya Purvakam.
- **Past sense pleasures weakened by not nourishing them.**
- **Vishayebya Manasaha Pratinivartanam :**
By will power learn to say no to sense objects, restrain, withdraw.

Katha Upanishad :

Mind	Sense Organs
Reins	Horses

- Intellectual conclusion not enough.

- Mind reins must be used to restrain sense organs.
- Pratinivartakam Done at thought level.
- At sensory level it is called Dama.

Kshama	Dama
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mental level withdrawl - Vishayeshu Manasaha Pratinivarthanam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical level, sense organ level withdrawl. - Vishayeshu Indriya Pratinivarthanam.

II) Damaha :

दमो नाम- तद्वत् विषयेभ्यो बाह्येन्द्रियाणां प्रतिनिवर्तनम्।

- Suppose I am not able to practice Shama, sense pleasures are very powerful, tempting can't take mind out of sense organ, physically get out of situation.
- **Take body and sense organs away from situation in which temptations are there.**
- Physically moving away is Dama.
- Kshama mentally moving away.
- Only if objects in front, you will feel like enjoying.
- Vacate from that place.
- Bahya Indriyam Pratinivarthanam.

- Restraint or withdrawl of external sense organs.
- Sense organs located in Golakam.

Indriyam	Golakam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sukshma Shariram - Take thoughts away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sthula Shariram. - Take body away - Physically avoid tempting situations.

- Damaha Tadwat – in the same manner as in case of Kshama.

III) Sraddha :

श्रद्धा नाम- गुरुवेदान्तवाक्येषु दृढतरविश्वासः, आस्तिक्यम्।

- Dridathara Vishwasa – firm faith, trust in words of Guru, Shastram Pramanam, Shabda Pramanam.
- **Faith in validity of Shastra Shabda Pramanam.**
- Guru Purnima talk – one hour “what is Sraddha”.
- Upajeevya Pramana, Svatah Pramanam, Jnanam, Sraddha.
- **Treating Veda Pramanam as another sense organ.**
- Just as sense organs are ultimate evidence in their respective fields.

Sense Organs Pramanam	Ultimate Proof for
Eye	Forms and Colours
Ears	Sound
Nose	Smell
Tongue	Taste
Skin	Touch
Vedanta Mahavakyam	Brahman (Ashabdam, Asparsam, Arupam.. Katho Upanishad I – 3 – 15)

Katho Upanishad :

अशब्दमस्पर्शमरूपमव्ययं तथाऽरसं नित्यमगन्धवच्च यत् ।
अनाद्यनन्तं महतः परं ध्रुवं निचाय्य तन्मृत्युमुखात् प्रमुच्यते ॥ १५ ॥

Asabdam asparsam arupam avyayam, tatha'rasam nityam agandhavat ca yat ;
Anadya-nantam mahatah param dhruvam, nicayya tan mrtyu mukhat pramucyate ॥ 15 ॥

He, who has realised that (Atman) which is without sound, without touch, without form, without decay, and also without taste, without smell, without beginning, without end, beyond the Mahat (great), eternal and unchanging, is freed from the jaws of death. [I – III – 15]

- This attitude is called aStikyam, Vishwasa, faith.

IV) Samadhanam :

समाधानं नाम- लक्ष्ये ब्रह्मणि चित्तैकाग्र्यम्।

- 4th subsidiary qualification Chitta Ekagratha, focus of mind.
- Same definition in Tattwa Bodha.

Short Term Focus	Long term Focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 minutes focussed Sravanam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout life remembering “Aham Brahma Asmi”.

- Education, employment, marriage, Children, not purpose of life.
- These are incidental things we do.
- Never get lost in family life.
- Can't keep mind preoccupied till death on the family.
- We are unable to drop like the monkey.
- We are monkeys, attachment is a proof.
- Therefore Shankara asks us to take to Sanyasa.

Revision (17) :

- Anubandha Chatushtayam (Adhikari, Vishaya, Prayojanam, Sambanda) taught at beginning of Shastra.
- Adhikari – fit candidate should have Sadhana Chatushtayam – 4 fold qualifications.
- Viveka, Vairagyam, Shamadhi Shatka Sampatti, Mumukshutvam.

Topic 19 :

- Now Shaadhi Shatka Sampatti enumerated.
- Group of 6 subsidiary qualifications.

Samadhanam :

- Lakshye Brahmani Chitta Aikagyam.
- Focus of mind on Moksha, Brahman as top priority of life.
- **Many intermediary goals as Grihasta :**
Educating Children, marriage, baby sitting.
- In and through, don't forget top priority – Accomplish Moksha in this Janma.

Prarabda	Purushartha
- Causes preoccupation of mind.	- Our effort for Moksha in current Janma.

- Nonforgetfulness of primary goal and prioritisation of pursuit properly is Samadhanam, focus.

V) Uparathi :

उपरतिर्नाम- ससाधनानामैहिकामुष्मिकभोगहेतुनां लौकिकवैदिककर्मणां,
स्रवकचन्दनादिविषयाणां, विशेषतः, स्त्रीणां च परित्यागो हालाहलवत्।

- Uparati = Quietude, inner relaxation.

3 meanings of Uparati

(I) Tattva Bodha

(II) Vivekchudamani

(III) Upadesa Sara

I) Tattva Bodha :

Svadharma Anushtanam

Do

Renounce

Nitya Karma

Naimitta
Karma

Kamya Karma

Nishiddha
Karmas

Pariharas

- Special prayer
- Pujas.
- Vendudals

II) Vivekchudamani :

- While practicing Damaha, restrain of sense organs from sense objects, sense organs won't keep quiet.
- Example : Baby won't sit on mothers lap.
- Ready to run.
- They must be restrained in withdrawn condition which is Uparati.

III) Vedantasara and here :

- Renunciation of Grihasta and formal entry into Sanyasa Ashram.
- In Gita, Chapter 6 – Shankara refers to this as Uparati.
- Renunciation of Grihasta Ashrama is Uparati.
- Formal ritualistic renunciation and taking up monastic life style.

Gita : Chapter 6

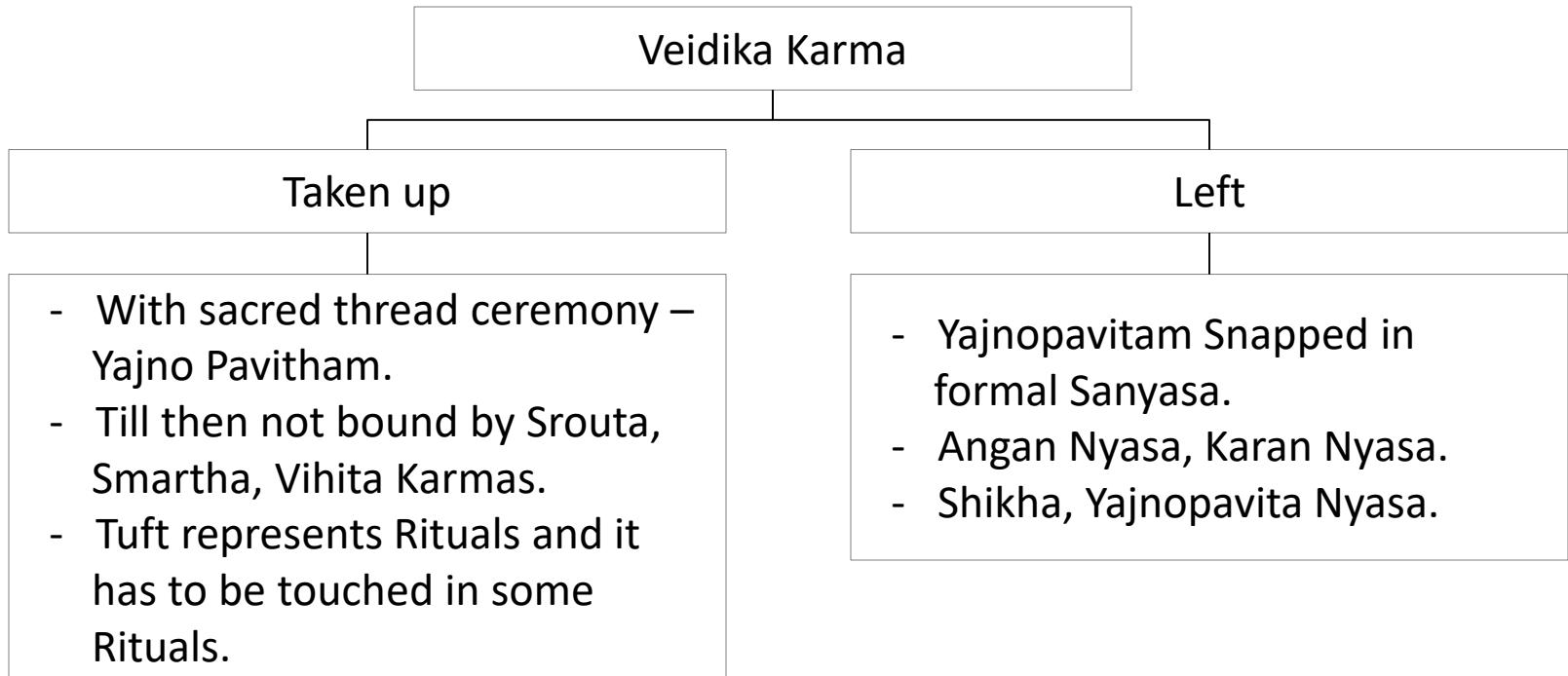
आरुक्षोर्मुनेयोगं
कर्म कारणमुच्यते ।
योगारूढस्य तस्यैव
शमः कारणमुच्यते ॥ ६-३ ॥

ārurukṣōrmunēryōgam
karma kāraṇamucyatē ।
yōgārūḍhasya tasyaiva
śamaḥ kāraṇamucyatē ॥ 6-3 ॥

For a Muni or Sage who wishes to attune to yoga, action is said to be the means; for the same Sage who has attuned to yoga, inaction (quiescence) is said to be the means. [Chapter 6 – Verse 3]

- Srama here is Ashrama Sanyasa.
- Parityaga : Total renunciation of Laukika and Veidika Karmas.

- All worldly, social duties renounced including family duties.



- Once Karmas are renounced, Karma Phalams also renounced.

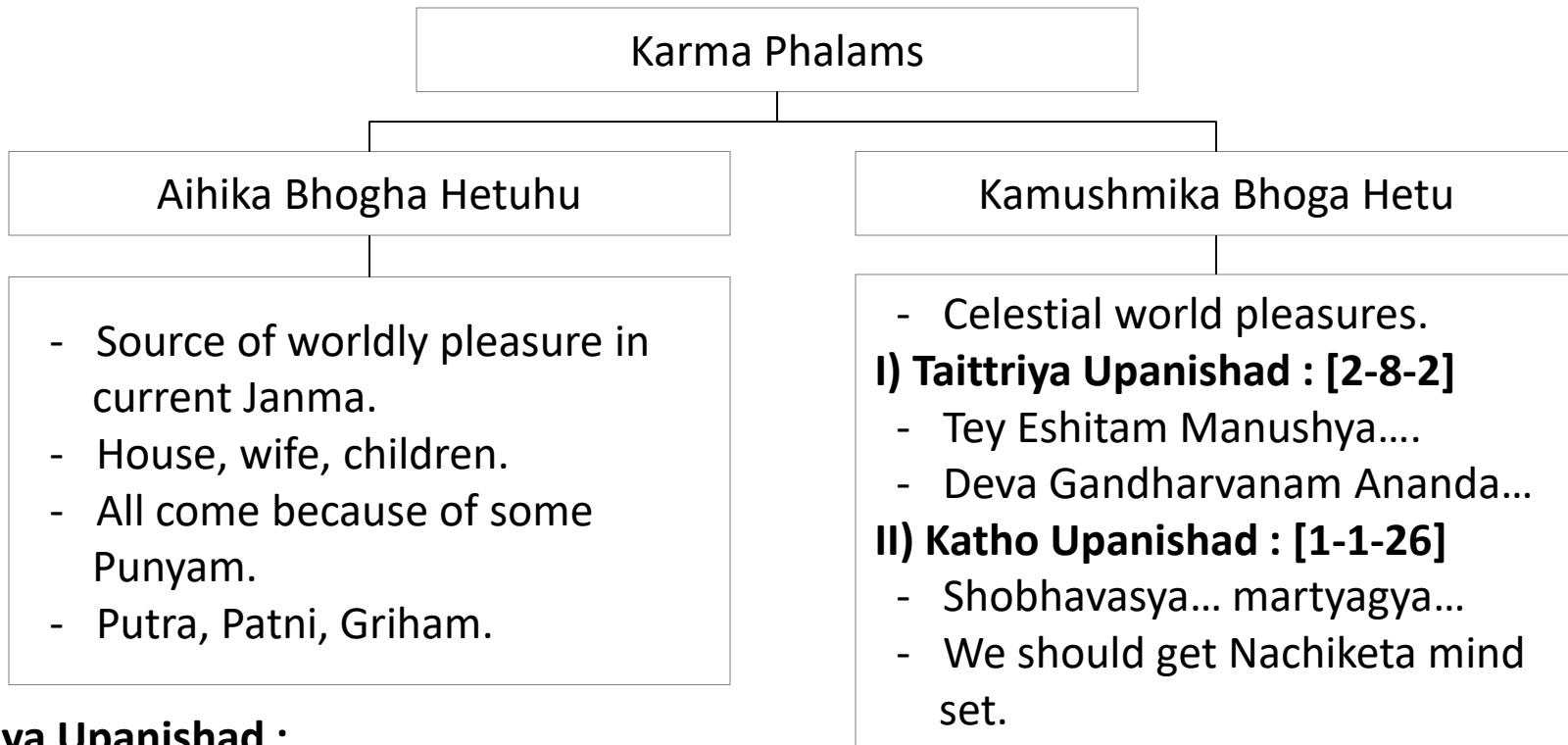
Gita – Chapter 6 :

यदा हि नेन्द्रियार्थेषु
न कर्मस्वनुष्जते ।
सर्वसङ्कल्पसंन्यासी
योगारूढस्तदोच्यते ॥ ६-४ ॥

yadā hi nēndriyārthēṣu
na karmasvanuṣajjatē ।
sarvasaṅkalpasannyāsī
yōgārūḍhastadōcyatē ॥ 6-4 ॥

When a man is not attached to sense objects or to actions, having renounced all thoughts, he is said to have attuned to yoga. [Chapter 6 – Verse 4]

- This is Uparati.
- What are Karma Phalams?



Taittriya Upanishad :

सैषाऽनन्दस्य मीमा सा भवति ।
 युवा स्यात्साधु युवा अध्यायकः ।
 आशिष्ठो दृढिष्ठो बलिष्ठः ।
 तस्येयं पृथिवी सर्वा वित्तस्य पूर्णा स्यात् ।
 स एको मानुष आनन्दः ।
 ते ये शतं मानुषा आनन्दः ।
 स एको मनुष्यगन्धर्वाणामानन्दः ।
 श्रोत्रियस्य चाकामहतस्य ॥ २ ॥

saisanandasya mimamsa bhavati I
yuva syatsadhu-yuva-dhyayakah
asistho drdhistro balisthah
tasyeyam prthivi sarva vittasya purna syat I
sa eko manusa anandah I
te ye satam manusa anandah I
sa eko manusyagandharvanamanandah I
srotriyasya cakamahatasya II 2 II

The following is the enquiry concerning the Bliss (Brahmananda rasa). Suppose there be a youth, good, well versed in the scriptures, well disciplined, resolute and very strong; to him belongs all this earth full of wealth. This is one unit of human bliss. This (unit of bliss) of man multiplied hundredfold is the bliss of human gandharvas – and this is also the bliss of one well versed in the Vedas and who is free from desires. [II – VIII – 2]

Katho Upanishad :

श्रोभावा मर्त्यस्य यदन्तकैतत्
सर्वेद्रियाणां जरयंति तेजः ।
अपि सर्वं जीवितमल्पमेव
तत्वैव वाहास्तव नृत्यगीते ॥ २६ ॥

Svabhava martyasya yad antakaitat
sarven-driyanam jarayanti tejah,
api sarvam jivitam alpam eva
tavaiva vahas tava nṛtya gite ॥ 26 ॥

Ephemeral these ; O! Death, these tend to decay, the fire (vigour) of all the senses in man. Even the longest life is indeed short. Let thine alone be the chariots, the dance and the music. [I – I – 26]

- Imagine Yama comes and asks you... what will be your answer, all Parityaga.
- Veidika Karmas require accessories – Sacred thread, tuft, wife, children.

Definition of Grihasta :

- Veidika Karma Sadhana.
- Infrastructure relevant for Veidika Karma.
- When Veidika nonrelevant, Grihasta non-relevant.
- Factory not relevant when you don't want to produce.

Mundak Upanishad :

प्लवा ह्येते अदृढा यज्ञरूपा अष्टादशोक्तमवरं येषु कर्म ।
एतच्छ्रेयो येऽभिनन्दन्ति मूढा जरामृत्युं ते पुनरेवापि यन्ति ॥ ७ ॥

Plava hyete adrdha yajna-rupa astadasoktam-avaram yesu karma I
etac-chreyo ye 'bhinandanti mudha jara-mrtyum te punare-vapi yanti II 7 II

Undependable (frail) is this boat of Yajna, is said to be manned by eighteen supporters on whom depend the lower ceremonials. Those ignorant persons who acclaim this as the highest, are subject, again and again, to old age and death. [I – II – 7]

- Sarva Sangha Parityaga – all dropped.
- Body also infrastructure for Karma, required for Moksha pursuit.
- **Retain and Take care warning :**
 - Maintenance of body allowed.
 - Beautification not allowed.
- Chingaram in Grihasta, ok.
- Srak = beautiful Garments, gold ornaments not allowed.
- Rudraksha for Sanyasa ok.
- No Chandanam, perfume etc.
- **Viseshata Streenam :**

Renounce stree Sambanda, attachment, relationships with women.
- Vairagyam – is renunciation of all Raaga.

- Stree – Purusha special attachment, instinctive.
- Parityaga, renounce.
- It is Halahalam, poison that came during Amruta Mathanam.
- It is destroyer of the spirituality in a seeker.
- Stree Purusha is Ishvara Srishti

Gita :

इन्द्रियस्येन्द्रियस्यार्थे
रागद्वेषौ व्यवस्थितौ ।
तयोर्न वशमागच्छेत
तौ ह्यस्य परिपन्थिनौ ॥ ३-३४ ॥

**indriyasyēndriyasyārthē
rāgadvēṣau vyavasthitau |
tayōrna vaśam āgacchēt
tau hyasya paripanthinau || 3-34 ||**

Attachment and aversion for the objects of the senses abide in the senses; let none come under their sway; for, they are his foes. [Chapter 3 – Verse 34]

- If trapped, can't come out easily.
- Natural instinct, a powerful force inside us.
- Therefore it is more powerful than other attachments to house, wealth etc.
- Lifelong it is powerful, hence there is statutory warning, to be alert.

VI) Titiksha :

- Final subsidiary qualification.
- 3rd main qualification (SSS).

तितीक्षा नाम- शीतोष्णकुसिपासादिवन्द्वसहनम्।

- Developing tolerance level, increasing endurance power.
- Science brings Advanced Gadgets which can control and change nature to adjust world infrastructure to our Raaga, Dvesha.
- It is a blessing.
- More I control external situation, my capacity to adjust becomes less, my tolerance, endurance power, less.
- Lesser endurance power, greater is irritation, loose temper easily, short fused.
- Example : Power goes off, generator must instantaneously start.
- Lesser endurance, greater irritability, anger increases.
- Lack of Titiksha increases anger.
- Most powerful obstacle to Moksha.

Gita :

त्रिविधं नरकस्येदं
द्वारं नाशनमात्मनः ।
कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभः
तस्मादेतत्त्वयं त्यजेत् ॥ १६-२१ ॥

trividhaṁ narakasyēdaṁ
dvāraṁ nāśanamātmanah ।
kāmaḥ krōdhastathā lōbhah
tasmādētattrayaṁ tyajēt || 16 - 21 ||

These three are gates of hell, destructive of the self-lust, anger and greed; therefore, one should abandon these three. [Chapter 16 - Verse 21]

- 3 obstacles to Moksha, gateway to Narakam, lust, anger, greed.
- Anger more, when Titiksha is less.
- Anger lowered only by raising level of Titiksha.

Gita :

मात्रास्पर्शास्तु कौन्तेय
शीतोष्णसुखदुःखदाः ।
आगमापायिनोऽनित्या
तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत ॥ २-१४ ॥

mātrāsparśāstu kauntēya
śītōṣṇasukhaduḥkhadāḥ ।
āgamāpāyinō'nityāḥ
tāmstitikṣasva bhārata || 2.14 ||

The contacts of senses with objects, O son of Kunti, which cause heat and cold, pleasure and pain, have a beginning and an end; they are impermanent. Endure them bravely, O descendant of Bharata. [Chapter 2 - Verse 14]

यं हि न व्यथयन्त्येते
पुरुषं पुरुषर्षभ ।
समदुःखसुखं धीरं
सोऽमृतत्वाय कल्पते ॥ २-१५ ॥

**yam hi na vyathayantyētē
puruṣam puruṣarṣabha |
samaduḥkhasukham dhīram
sō'mṛtatvāya kalpatē || 2-15 ||**

That firm man whom surely these afflict not, O Chief among men, to whom pleasure and pain are the same, is fit for realising the immortality of the Self.[Chapter 2 - Verse 15]

Dvandas – Pairs of opposites

Taken up

Left

- Sahanam, learn to tolerate them.
- Example : Before eating do Snanam, Sandhyavandhanam, Agnihotram, not bed coffee.
- We have capacity to restrain and postpone till rituals are over.
- Chant 15th Chapter Gita before meals or one verse before buffet.

Gita :

ब्रह्मार्पणं ब्रह्म हविः
ब्रह्माद्मौ ब्रह्मणा हुतम् ।
ब्रह्मैव तेन गन्तव्यं
ब्रह्मकर्मसमाधिना ॥ ४-२४ ॥

**brahmārpaṇam brahma havih
brahmāgnau brahmaṇā hutam |
brahmaiva tēna gantavyam
brahma karma samādhinā || 4-24 ||**

Brahman is the oblation; Brahman is the clarified butter, and so on, constituting the offerings; by Brahman is the oblation poured into the fire of Brahman; Brahman verily, shall be reached by him who always sees Brahman in all actions. [Chapter 4 – Verse 24]

- Develop tolerance for similar pairs of opposites.
- Titiksha very important for Sanyasi.

शमादीनां षण्णामपि साधनानामेकसाधनत्वैवामिप्रेतत्वात्
विवेकादीनि चत्वार्येव साधनानि। न नवेति ज्ञेयम्।

- All 6 subsidiary qualifications taken as one main qualification then only it is Sadhana Chatushtayam, not 9.
- This is intention of all vedantic authors.

Topic 20 : Mumukshutvam मुमुक्षा

(२०) मुमुक्षा नाम- स्वस्वरूपभूतब्रह्मावासिरनर्थनिवृत्तिश्च मोक्षः इति तस्मिन् तीव्रैतरेच्छा॥

- Teevra Tara Mumukshutvam = Moksha Ichha.
- Intense desire for liberation.

Rule :

- Intensity of effort proportional to intensity of desire.
- Mandah Ichha – Lukewarm effort, result.
- Teevra Ichha – intense effort, Moksha.

2 components of Moksha

- Atyantika Ananda Praptihi.
- Attainment of highest Ananda, happiness, joy.

- Atyantika Dukha Nivritti.
- Absolute total freedom from sorrow.

1st Component :

- Svasvaroopa Bootha Brahma Avaptihi.

Taittriya Upanishad : Brighu Valli

आनन्दो ब्रह्मेति व्यजानात् ।
आनन्दाध्येव खल्विमानि भूतानि जायन्ते ।
आनन्देन जातानि जीवन्ति ।
आनन्दं प्रयन्त्यभिसंविशन्तीति ।
सैषा भार्गवी वारुणी विद्या । परमे व्योमन्प्रतिष्ठिता ।
स य एवं वेद प्रतितिष्ठति । अन्नवानन्नादो भवति ।
महान्भवति प्रजया पशुभिर्ब्रह्मवर्चेन । महान् कीर्त्या ॥ १ ॥

Anando brahmeti vyajanat I
anandaddhyeva khalvimani bhutani jayante I
anandena jatani jivanti I
anandam prayantyabhisamvisantiti I
saisa bhargavi varuni vidya parame vyoman pratisthita I
sa ya evam veda pratitisthati, annavannado bhavati I
mahan bhavati prajaya pasubhirabrahmavarcasena, mahan kirtya ॥ 1 ॥

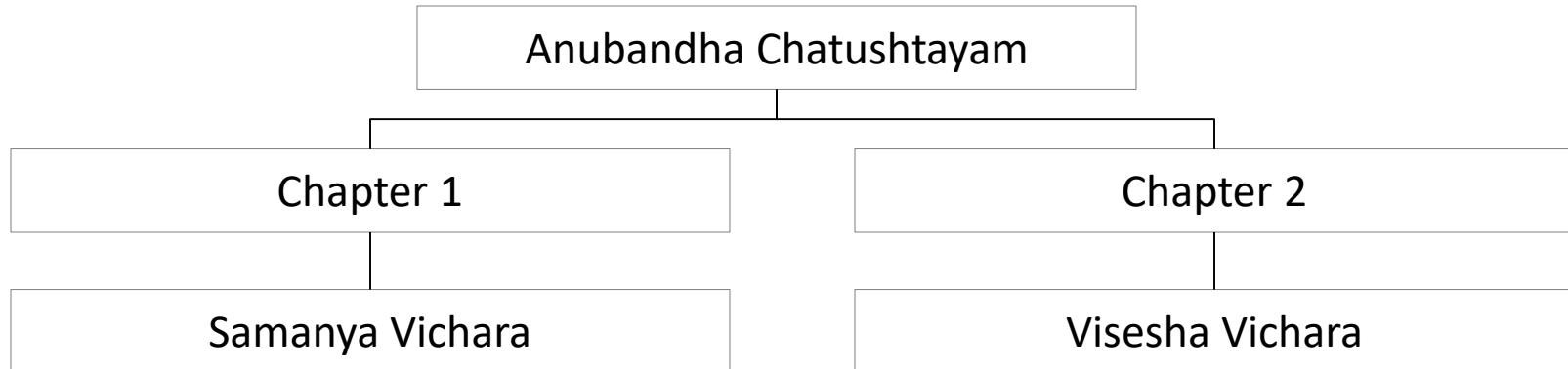
He knew that bliss was Brahman, for, from Bliss all these beings are produced, by Bliss do these beings live. They go to Bliss on departing and become one with it – this is the knowledge learnt by Bhrgu and taught by Varuna. This is established in the supreme space – in the excellent cavity of the heart. He who knows thus becomes one with Brahman. He becomes the possessor (assimilator) of food and the eater (enjoyer) of it. He becomes great in progeny, cattle and gains the splendor of true brahmana-hood. Indeed, he becomes great through fame and renown. [III – VI – 1]

- Attainment of highest Ananda is ones own real nature.

2nd Component :

- Anartha Nivrithishcha.
- Artha Means Human problem, struggle.
- Nivritti is freedom from problems, sorrow.
- Cessation of freedom from all forms of human struggle.

- Animals don't have Samsara problem.
- Atyantika Dukha Nivritti.
- I + II = Desire for Moksha = Mumukshutvam.
- 4th qualifications – Viveka, Vairagya, SSS, Mumukshutvam called Sadhana Chatushtayam.



- Adhikari for Vedantic study.
- Qualifications, Sadhana Chatushtayam.
- Viveka / Vairagyam / Samadhi Shatka Sampatti (SSS) / Mumukshutvam.
- Topic 20 – Mumukshutvam.
- Tteevra Tara Iccha.
- Intense desire
- Example : Persons Hair on fire, will not see Panchagam to dipin water.

Moksha definition

- Brahma Avaptihi
- Ananda Prapti

- Anartha Nivritti

- If Ananda comes and Dukha continues, no use.

- **Moksha :**

Displacement of Samsara Dukham with Brahma Ananda.

- Sadhana Chatushtayam definition is over.

Topic 21 : ज्ञानोत्पत्तिसाधनानि

(२१) ज्ञानोत्पत्तिसाधनानि- विवेकादिचतुष्टयं, श्रवणमनननिदिध्यासनानिस्त्रीणि,
तत्त्वंपदार्थशोधनं चेत्यष्टौ ज्ञानसाधनानि।

- Initially spiritual seeker is seeking Moksha but does not know how to attain it.

Different means for Moksha

Nama Sankeertanam

Ashtanga Yoga

Kundalini Yoga

Naada Yoga

Music

- All give Chitta Shuddhi, not Moksha.
- All these have no validity of Vedas.
- Hindu defined as one who is primarily a Veidika.
- Krishna in Gita Borrows Validity in Gita from Vedas.

Gita :

श्रीभगवानुवाच ।
इमं विवस्वते योगं
प्रोक्तवानहमव्ययम् ।
विवस्वान्मनवे प्राह
मनुरिक्ष्वाकवेऽब्रवीत् ॥ ४-१ ॥

Śrībhagavān uvāca
imam vivasvatē yōgam
prōktavānahamavyayam ।
vivasvān manavē prāha
manurikṣvākavē'bravīt ॥ 4-1 ॥ 135

The Blessed Lord said : I taught this imperishable yoga to Vivasvan; vivasvan taught to Manu; Manu taught it to Iksavaku. [Chapter 4 – Verse 1]

- We reject Avataras.
- Person should have Sraddha in Veda as main qualification.
- Patanjali, great muni, but Taught Dvaitam which is not in Vedas (Several Atmas as per Jivas).
- Kaanada Muni, Jaimini, are Dvaitins.
- Dvaitam has no validity in the Vedas.
- Veda : Moksha possible through Jnanam.

Purusha Suktam :

धाता पुरस्ताद्यमुदाजहार ।
शक्रः प्रविद्वान्प्रदिशश्चतस्रः ।
तमेवं विद्वान्मृत इह भवति ।
नान्यः पन्था अयनाय विद्यते । १७

dhātā puras-tādya-mudā-ja hārā |
shakra-pravid-vān pradi-shash-cha tas-rah(ā)
tamēvam vidvān-amrita-ihā-bhavati |
nānya-panthā aya-nāya-vidya-thē 1-17

The learned one who knows that Purusha, whom the creator, considered as one before Him, and whom the Indra understood in all directions, Would attain salvation even in this birth, And there is no need for him to search for any other path. [I – 17]

- Advaita Jnanena Moksha Bavati.

Brihadaranyaka Upanishad :

सोऽबिभेत् तस्मादेकाकी बिभेति; स हायमीक्षां चक्रे,
यन्मदन्यन्नास्ति, कष्मान्नु बिभेमीति, तत एवास्य भयं वीयाय्,
कस्मादृश्यभेष्यत्? द्वितीयादृश्यं भवति ॥ २ ॥

so'bibhet, tasmādekākī bibheti; sa hāyamīkṣāṁ cakre,
yanmadanyannāsti, kaśmānnu bibhemīti, tata evāsyā bhayaṁ vīyāy,
kasmāddhyabheṣyat? dvitīyādvai bhayaṁ bhavati || 2 ||

He was afraid. Therefore people (still) are afraid to be alone. He thought, 'If there is nothing else but me, what am I afraid of?' From that alone his fear was gone, for what was there to fear? It is from a second entity that fear comes. [I – IV – 2]

Important Principle :

- Seeking Moksha = Seeking Advaita Jnanam.
- Jnana Utpatti Sadhanani.
- If Tivevra Moksha Ichha, it is Tivevra Jnana Ichha.
- Yatra Yatra Mumuksha, Tatra Tatra Jingyasa.

Brahma Sutra :

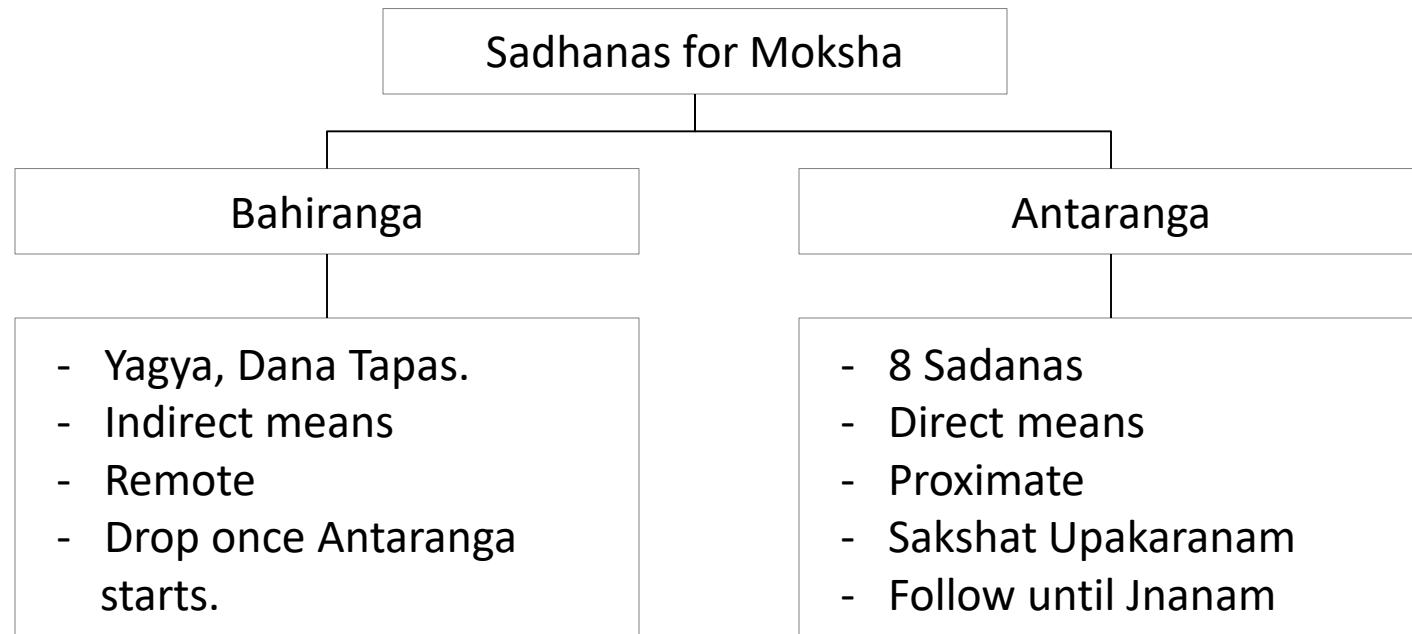
अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा ।

Athato Brahmajijnasa ।

Hence (is to be undertaken) thereafter a deliberation on Brahman. [I – I – 1]

- As Sadhana for Advaita Jnanam, 8 disciplines you have to follow.
- (I) Viveka, (II) Vairagya, (III) Shamadhi Shatka Sampatti, (IV) Mumukshutvam, (V) Sravanam, (VI) Mananam, (VII) Nididhyasanam, (VIII) Tatvam Padartha Shodanam.

- Clear understanding of Tat and Tvaam Pada, Sat – Chit – Ananda Svarupam.
- Aikya enquiry is Jivatma as Chit and Paramatma as Sat, then Mahavakya produces Moksha.
- One should watch whether you have imbibed all these disciplines, not just write notes!
- This is 8 point program for Attaining Moksha.
- Who am I enquiry without scriptures will not produce any Jnanam.
- I am ignorant about myself will be the knowledge.
- Atma not Guru.
- Go to Srotriya Brahma Nishta Guru with Samit Pani.
- What is the relative importance of 8 disciplines?



(२२) अन्तरङ्गवहिरङ्गसाधनानि- विवेकदीनि

पूर्वोक्तसाधनान्यष्टावप्यैन्तरङ्गसाधनानि। यज्ञदानतप
आदीनि वहिरङ्गसाधनानि।

- Yagya = Pancha Maha Yagya compulsory for Hindus in general and spiritual seekers in particular.
- Danam = Charity.
- Tapas = Austerity, Moderation.

Brihadaranyaka Upanishad : Shariraka Brahmana

स एष महानज आत्मा योऽयं विज्ञानमयः
प्राणेषु य पश्चोऽन्तर्हृदय आकाशस्तस्मिन्छते, सर्वस्य वशीः
सर्वस्येशानः सर्वस्याधिपतिः; स न साधुना कर्मणा
भूयान्, नो पश्चासाधुना कनीयान्; एष सर्वेश्वरः; एष
भूताधिपतिः, एष भूतपालः, एष सेतुर्धिधरणं पशां लोका-
नामसंभेदाय; तमेत वेदानुवचनेन ब्राह्मणा विद्विदिष्वन्ति
यज्ञेन दानेन तपसाऽनाशकेन; एतमेव विदित्वा मुनि-
र्भवति। एतमेव प्रब्राजिनो 'लोकमिच्छन्तः प्रब्रजन्ति।
एतद्द स्म वै तत् पूर्वं विद्वांसः प्रजां न कामयन्ते, किं
प्रजया करिष्यामो येषां नोऽयमात्मायं लोक इति; ते ह
स्म पुत्रैषणायाश्च विसौषणायाश्च लोकैषणायाश्च व्युत्थायाथ
भिक्षाचर्यं चरन्ति; या ह्येष पुत्रैषणा सा विसौषणा, या
विसौषणा सा लोकैषणा, उमे ह्येते पश्चणे पश्च भवतः।
स एष नेति नेत्यात्मा, अगृह्यो नहि गृह्यते, अशीर्यो
नहि शीर्यते, असङ्गो नहि सज्यते, असितो न व्यथते, न
रिष्यति; पत्तमु हैवैते न तरत इति—अतः पापमकरणमिति,
अतः कल्याणमकरणमिति; उमे उ हैवैष पते तरति, नैनं
कृताकृते तपतः॥ २२ ॥

sa vā esa mahānaja ātmā yo'yam vijñānamayaḥ
prāneṣu ya eṣo'ntarhṛdaya ākāśastasmiñchete, sarvasya vaśī¹
sarvaseśānah sarvasyādhipatih; sa na sādhunā karmaṇā²
bhūyān, no evāsādhunā kanīyān; esa sarveśvaraḥ; esa
bhūtādhipatih, esa bhūtapālaḥ, esa seturvidharaṇa eśām lokā-
nāmasaṁbhedāya; tametam vedānuvacanena brāhmaṇā vividiṣanti
yajñena dānena tapasā'nāśakena; etameva viditvā munir-
bhavati | etameva pravrājino lokamicchantaḥ pravrajanti |
etaddha sma vai tat pūrve vidvāmsaḥ prajām na kāmayante, kim
prajayā kariṣyāmo yeṣām no'yamātmāyaḥ loka iti; te ha
sma putraiṣaṇāyāśca vittaīṣaṇāyāśca lokaiṣaṇāyāśca vyutthāyātha
bhikṣācaryam caranti; yā hyeva putraiṣaṇā sā vittaīṣaṇā, yā
vittaīṣaṇā sā lokaiṣaṇā, ubhe hyete eṣāne eva bhavataḥ |
sa esa neti netyātmā, agrhyo nahi grhyate, aśīryo
nahi śīryate, asaṅgo nahi sajyate, asito na vyathate, na
riṣyati; etamu haivaite na tarata iti—ataḥ pāpamakaravamiti,
ataḥ kalyāṇamakaravamiti; ubhe u haivaiṣa ete tarati, nainam
kṛtākṛte tapataḥ || 22 ||

That great, birthless Self which is identified with the intellect and is in the midst of the organs, lies in the ether that is within the heart. It is the controller of all, the lord of all, the ruler of all. It does not become better through good work nor worse through bad work. It is the lord of all, It is the ruler of all beings, It is the protector of all beings. it is the bank that serves as the boundary to keep the different worlds apart. The Brahmanas seek to know It through the study of the Vedas, sacrifices, charity, and austerity consisting in a dispassionate enjoyment of sense-objects. Knowing It alone one becomes a sage. Desiring this world (the Self) alone monks renounce their homes. This is (the reason for it) : The ancient sages, it is said, did not desire children (thinking), What shall we achieve through children, we who have attained this Self, this world (result). They, it is said, renounced their desire for sons, for wealth and for the worlds, and lived a mendicant life. That which is the desire for sons is the desire for wealth, and that which is the desire for wealth is the desire for the worlds, for both these are but desires. This self is That which has been described as Not this, not this. It is imperceptible, for It is never perceived; undecaying, for It never decays; unattached, for It is never attached; unfettered - it never feels pain, and never suffers injury. (It is but proper) that the sage is never overtaken by these two thoughts, I did an evil act for this, and I did a good act for this. He conquers both of them. Things done or not done do not trouble him. [IV – IV – 22]

- Foundation of entire Karma Yoga in this verse.
- Tame Tam Brahmano Vedanu vachanai vividishanti, Yagya, Dana, Tapah Antarena...

Gita :

- Chapter 17 & 18 – Satvika, Rajas, Tamas
 - Yagya, Dana, Tamas.
- Without Gita + Upanishad, can't come to Vichara Sagara.

यज्ञदानतपःकर्म
न त्याज्यं कार्यमेव तत् ।
यज्ञो दानं तपश्चैव
पावनानि मनीषिणाम् ॥ १८.५ ॥

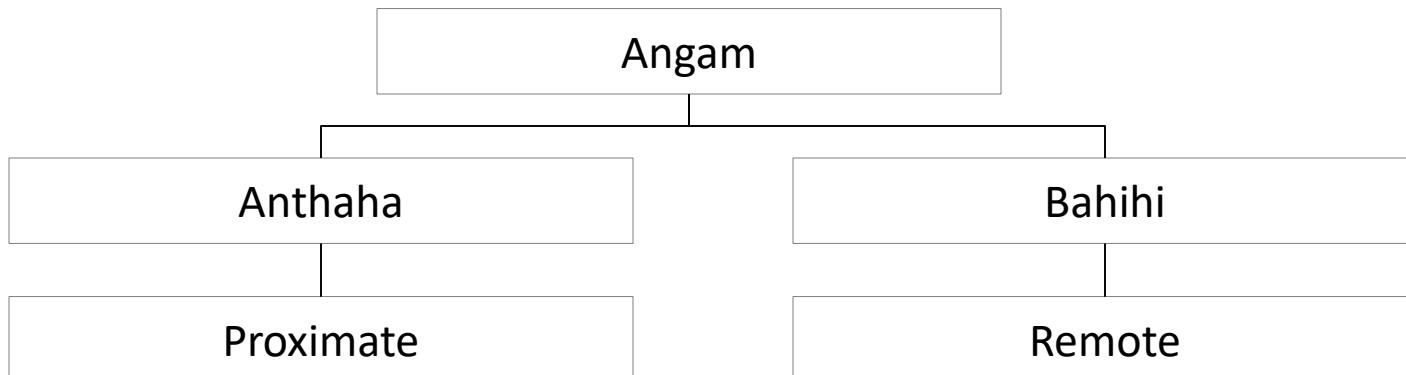
yajñadānatapaḥkarma
na tyājyaṁ kāryamēva tat |
yajñō dānam̄ tapaścaiva
pāvanāni manīṣinām || 18.5 ||

Acts of sacrifice, Charity and austerity should not be abandoned, but should be performed; worship, Charity, and also austerity, are the purifiers of even the ‘wise’. [Chapter 18 - Verse 5]

- They can be dropped only if seeker takes to Sannyasa Ashramam.

Example :

- Ekadashi Upavasa compulsory for Grihasta, Sannyasi lives on Biksha, no overeating.
- Bahiranga can be dropped not Sadhana Chatushtayam.



अनयोर्मुमुक्षुर्जिज्ञासौत्कट्येऽन्तरङ्गमेव साधनमनुतिष्ठेत्।

Jingyasa Autkatyam :

- Initially person follows 11 Sadhanas, until hunger for Moksha becomes burning.
- Initially hunger feeble, not burning.

Example :

- Refugees clamoring for Airdropped food. Then family, profession irrelevant.

Example :

- Buddha walked away.
- Vivekananda walked away.
- Inner fire is so much, that duties appear irrelevant, called Jingyasa Autkatyam.
- Utkatasya Bavaha, Autkatya.
- Jingyasa is hunger for spiritual enlightenment.
- Antarangam Sadhana Eva Anutishtaet, needs to follow only Antaranga.
- Give up Bahiranga Sadhana, renounce Pancha Maha Yagya, home, spouse without guilt.
- No guilt if spiritual hunger is intense.

अनन्याश्चिन्तयन्तो मां
ये जनाः पर्युपासते ।
तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां
योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहम् ॥ ९-२२ ॥

**ananyāścintayantō māṁ
yē janāḥ paryupāsatē |
tēṣāṁ nityābhīyuktānāṁ
yōgakṣēmam vahāmyaham || 9-22 ||**

To those men who worship Me alone, thinking of no other, to those ever self-controlled, I secure for them that which is not already possessed (yoga) by them, and preserve for them what they already possess (ksema). Chapter 9 – Verse 22]

- Bagawan takes care of individual and family.
- Guilt quenched by Veda Vakyam, not your mistake.
- For negligence in Sanyasa, Vedic sanction exists.
- This is Chaturtha Ashrama SvekaranaM, Veda Vihita Sanyasa.
- Yagya, Dana, Tapas can be dropped, PORT Reduction takes place, get benefit of taking up sanyasa.

Bahiranga Sadhana	Antaranga Sadhana
Tyajet	Anutishtet

यस्य साधनस्य श्रवणादिकं तत्कार्यभूतमपरोक्षज्ञानं वा दृष्टं फलं, तदन्तरङ्गमित्युच्यते। विवेकादिचतुष्टयं श्रवणे मुख्यसाधनम्; बहिर्विषयाभिमुखस्य विवेकाध्ययोगाच्छ्रवणाध्यसिद्धेः।

Definition of Antaranga Sadhanam :

2 components in definition of
Antaranga Sadhanam

- Sadhana contributing to Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam.
 - Yagya Dana Tapas does not contribute to Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam.
 - Sadhana Chatushtayam contributes to Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam.
 - Visible result, not after death.
- Sadhana contributing to Advaita Aparoksha Jnanam.
 - Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam and Tat – Tvat Pada Vichara contribute to Advaita Jnanam (4).

Revision :

“यस्य साधनस्य श्रवणादिकं तत्कार्यभूतमपरोक्षज्ञानं वा दृष्टं फलं”

Jnana Utpatti Sadhanani

Bahiranga (Indirect
Sadhana)

3

- Yagya Dana Tapas
- Yagya Trayam
- Doesn't lead to Sravanadhi Trayam
- Many practice Yagya throughout life without coming to Sravanam.

Antaranga (Direct
Sadhana)

8

Sadhana
Chatushtayam (4)

- Vivekadhi Chatushtayam
- Definitely leads to Sravanadhi Trayam.

Sravanadhi
Trayam (3)

- Leads to Jnana Utpatti.

Tat-Tvam Pada
Vichara (1)

- Enquiry into Jivatma Paramatma Svaroopa leads to Jnanam.

यस्य साधनस्य श्रवणादिकं तत्कार्यभूतमपरोक्षज्ञानं वा दृष्टं फलं,
 तदन्तरङ्गमित्युच्यते। विवेकादिचतुष्टयं श्रवणे मुख्यसाधनम्;
 बहिर्विषयाभिमुखस्य विवेकाध्ययोगाच्छ्रवणाध्यसिद्धेः।

- Yasya Sadhanasya Sravanadhidikam Tat Karya Butam Aparoksha Jnanam Va Drishta Phalam.

I) Which Sadhana leads to Sravana Trayam or Jnanam, gives Drishta Phalam, not after Death.

- Tatu Antaranga Sadhana Sutra Baviti.
- Rest Vyakyanam.
- **1st form of definition, that which leads to Sravana Trayam.**
- Once Viveka comes, most powerful factor is Mumukshutvam.
- Once Spiritual hunger is burning, he will dash for Guru and knowledge, Desperate Dash (DD).
- Viveka leads to Sravanam.
- Therefore Viveka Chatushtayam called Antaranga Sadhanam.
- If a person does not have Viveka Chatushtayam, he is called Bahirmukatvam, interested in worldly affairs.
- Lacking Viveka chatushtayam, Viveka Ayogat, Abavat, Sravanadhi Assiddhe.

- Anvaya Vyatireka logic.

Viveka BhavaHa	Viveka AbhavaHa
Sravana BhavaHa	Sravana Ashava

- Therefore Sravanam is Antaranga Sadhanam.

एवं श्रवणमनननिदिध्यासनान्यपि ब्रह्मसाक्षात्कारे
मुख्यसाधनानि, तद्वावे तदभावात्।

- Without Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam, Aham Brahmasmi Jnanam cannot arise.
- In the same manner Anvaya Vyatireka reasoning done.
- In Rise of Advaita Jnanam, Sravanam is Mukhya Sadhanam.
- Sravanam Antaranga Sadhanam is Jnana Karanam.

तत्त्वमोः पदार्थज्ञानमप्यखण्ठमहावाक्यार्थभेदज्ञाने कारणम्।
इत्यं विवेकादिचतुष्टयस्य श्रवणादौ, श्रवणादेश्वापरोक्षज्ञाने,
तत्त्वपदार्थज्ञानस्य महावाक्यार्थज्ञाने च क्रमेण कारणभावापत्तौ
पूर्वोक्तान्यष्टावप्यन्तरडंगसाधनानीत्युच्यन्ते। अतस्तानि साधनानि
मुमुक्षुणा तीव्रतरश्चद्वया संपादीयानि॥

- Tat Padartha and Tvam Padartha Vichara also is Jnana Utpatti Sadhanam.
- Therefore Tat Tvam Vichara is Antaranga Sadhanam.

Tvam Padartha	Tat Padartha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jivatma Svarupa - Chit Rupa - Essentially means pure consciousness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paramatma Svarupa. - Sat Rupa - Essentially means pure existence.

- Mahavakya is equation between pure existence and pure consciousness.
- This is message of Vedanta, Mahavakya Abheda Jnanam, Aikya Jnanam, message of every Mahavakyam.

Karanam :

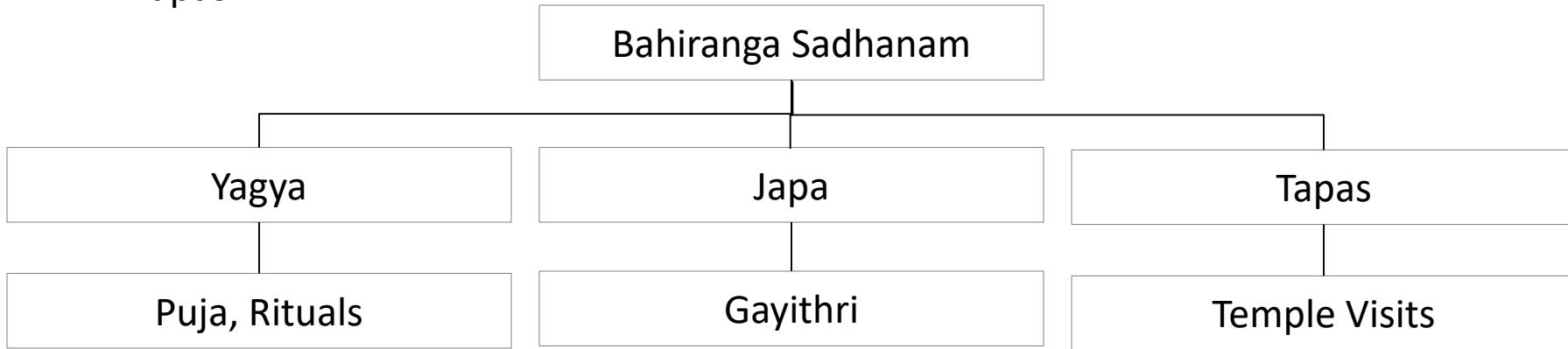
- Tat Tvam Padartha Jnanam is Karanam for Vachyartha Padartha Jnanam.

Rule :

- Knowledge of words is essential for knowledge of Sentence because sentence consists of words.
- Therefore, in this manner,
- Former 4 (Viveka Chatushtayam) is cause of later 3 (Sravana Trayam).
- Sravanam Trayam cause of Aikya Jnanam.
- Therefore all 8 Sadhanas are Antaranga Sadhanam.

Viveka	4
Sravanam	3
Tat Tvam	1
Total	8

- They are extremely important for a spiritual seeker.
- Therefore implement them with extreme commitment in comparision to Yagya, Dana, Tapas.



- Let them continue for Chitta Shuddhi but focus on Vivekadhi, Sravanani, Tat Tvam Vichara – with Teevra Tara Sraddha.

Bahiranga Sadhana – definition :

यस्य साधनस्य श्रवणं वा ज्ञानं वा दृष्टप्रयोजनं न भवति,
किन्तु चित्तशुद्धिमात्रं फलं, तत् ज्ञानस्य बहिरङ्गसाधनम्।

- **Yagya Trayam is Bahiranga Sadhana.**
- **It will not lead to Aikya Jnanam but only Purification of mind.**
- **Therefore called Bahiranga Sadhanam.**
- If some one does Nama Sankeertanam life long, he becomes a pure person, will die as pure person, no Sravanam, no Jnanam, no Moksha, Reborn.

यस्य साधनस्य श्रवणं वा ज्ञानं वा दृष्टप्रयोजनं न भवति,
किन्तु चित्तशुद्धिमात्रं फलं, तत् ज्ञानस्य बहिरङ्गसाधनम्।

- Good Character does not lead to Moksha.
- Samsari with Good Character, ethical Business, temple visits, Danam, not enough, must come to Shastra Vichara.

एवं यज्ञादि कर्माणि बहिरङ्गसाधनानीत्युच्यन्ते। यथपि तानि
सकामस्यानुष्ठीयमानानि संसारहेतुत्वेन बन्धाय भवन्ति न तु चित्तशुद्धये,
तथापि “यथाक्रतु” श्रुत्या संयोगपृथक्त्वन्यायेन च निष्कामस्य
चित्तशुद्धये भवन्ति। तस्मान्निष्कामस्य मुमुक्षोः चित्तशुद्धिद्वारा
ज्ञानोत्पत्तिहेतुत्वाध्यज्ञादीनि बहिरङ्गसाधनानीति, विवेकादीनि
त्वन्तरङ्गसाधनानीति चोच्यन्ते।

- Yagya Trayam Bahiranga Sadhana is indirect means for liberation, gives only purity of mind, which helps in liberation.
- After becoming spiritual seeker, don't renounce rituals, they also contribute.

Sanyasi	Grihasta
- Can drop Yagya Trayam.	- Can't drop Yagya Trayam.

New Topic : Purva Pakshi

Mimamsa Discussion :

- Karma is useful for Jnanam and Moksha.

Shankaras quotes in his Bashyam :

Samanyasopanishad :

कर्मणा बध्यते जन्तुर्विद्यया च विमुच्यते ।
तस्मात्कर्म न कुर्वन्ति यतयः पारदर्शिनः ॥

karmanā badhyate janturvidyayā ca vimucyate ।
tasmātkarma na kurvanti yatayah pāradarśinah ॥

All beings bind in bondage through deeds and attain salvation through learning (enlightenment). For this reason, wise saints always stay away from karma. [Verse 117]

Karmana Baadyate Jantu :

- Karma, Ritual, Puja lead to Samsara.

Vidhyaya Vimuchyate :

- Through knowledge one is liberated.

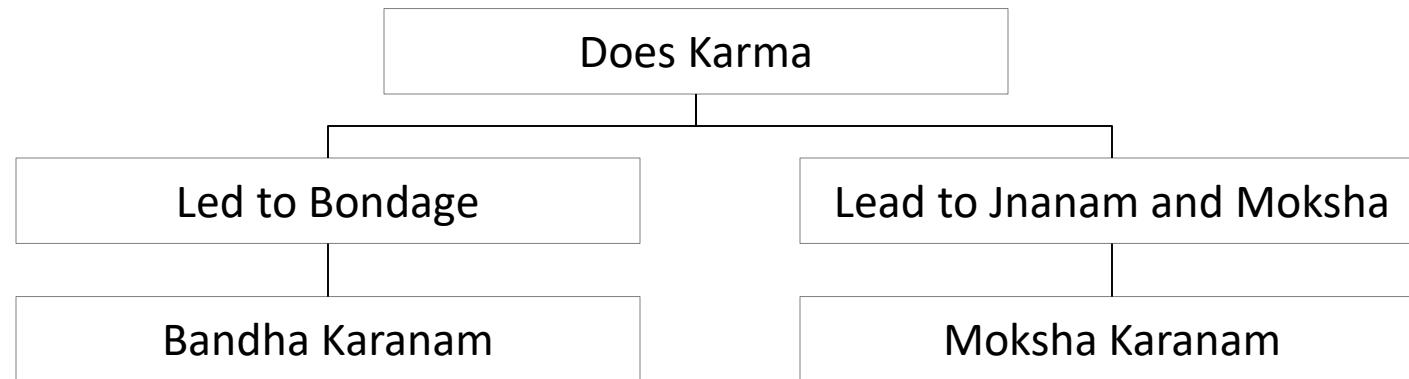
Tasmat Karmanaha Kurvanti :

- Intelligent seeker will drop Karma.

Hataya Para Darshina :

- Yatis will drop rituals.
- One who has seen greater vision will drop Karma.

Purva Pakshi :



Vedantin :

- Both correct.

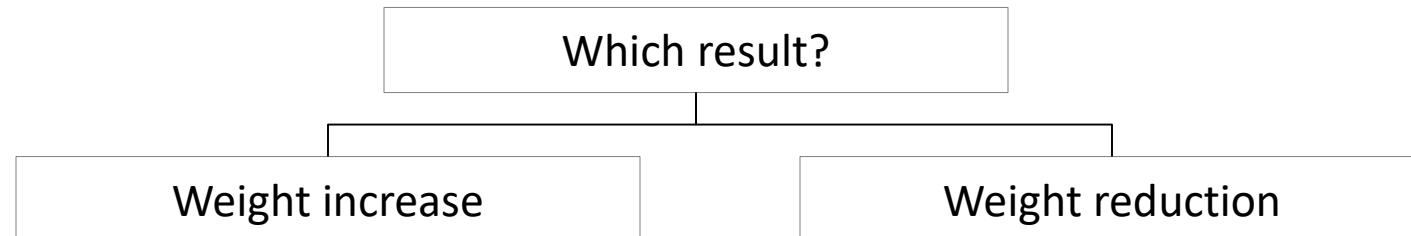
Purva Pakshi :

- How one Karma has 2 opposite results?
- Katham Ekatva Karma Vivida Viparita Phalam Bavati?

- Vedantin borrows Purva Mimamsa Analysis.
- General Rule – Utsarga.
- Any Ritual will produce only one result as mentioned in Shastra.
- Karma produces rain not shine.
- **Exceptional rule :**
 - Samyoga Pritaktvam Nyaya.
 - Karma Produces 2 results
 - Sandhya Vandana.
 - Vedanta borrows this from Purva Mimamsa.

Question :

- How do I know what result for my Karma?



Answer :

- Result is based on Type of application.
- Upadhi Bheda, Phala Bheda.

Motive for doing Namaskaram

Sakama Rupa

- Family welfare
- Bandha Karanam

Nishkama Rupa

- Sadhana Chatustaya Sampatti.
- Jnana Vairagya Siddhyartham.
- Moksha Karanam

Upadesa Sara :

**कृतिमहोदधौ पतनकारणम् ।
फलमशाश्वतं गतिनिरोधकम् ॥ २ ॥**

**kṛti-maho-dadhau patana-kāraṇam ।
phalam-aśāsvatam gati-nirodhakam ॥ 2 ॥**

In the vast ocean of actions, impermanent result is the cause for fall (of man), and is a barrier to progress. [Verse 2]

**ईश्वरार्पितं नेच्छया कृतम् ।
चित्तशोधकं मुक्तिसाधकम् ॥ ३ ॥**

**īśvar-ārpitam necchayā kṛtam ।
citta-śodhakam mukti-sādhakam ॥ 3 ॥**

Actions done with an attitude of dedication to the Lord, without attachment to the result, purify the mind and are a means to attain Liberation. [Verse 3]

Kriti Mahodadau	Ishvararpitam
Bandah Karanam	Nishkama Karma

- By law of Samyoga Prutagvan Nyaya.

Samyoga	Pritaktra
Phalam	Bheda

- 2 results based on motive of doing Karma.
- Yatra Kartu Vakyat... is Pramanam.
- Result depends on with which motive Karma – Upasana is performed.
- Puja done with worldly causes Punarapi Jananam, Samsara.
- Heaven also bondage...

Gita :

ते तं भुत्त्वा स्वर्गलोकं विशालं
क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशन्ति ।
एवं त्रयीधर्ममनुप्रपन्नाः
गतागतं कामकामा लभन्ते ॥ ९-२१ ॥

tē tam bhuktvā svargalōkam viśālam
kṣīṇē puṇyē martyalōkam viśanti |
ēvam trayīdharmamanuprapannā
gatāgataṁ kāmakāmā labhantē || 9-21 ||

They, having enjoyed the vast heaven world, when their merits are exhausted, enter the world of the mortals; thus abiding by the injunctions of the three (Vedas), desiring (objects of) desires, they attain to the state of going and returning (samsara). [Chapter 9 – Verse 21]

- Swati Prajaabya... Loka Samashte Kale varshanti parjana... prithvi Satya Shalini.
- Desho ham Subha Rahiteha, Brahmane Tu Nirbaya.
- Sarvesham Swastir Bavatu, Sarvesham Shantir Bavatu.

**ॐ सर्वेशां स्वस्तिर्भवतु ।
सर्वेशां शान्तिर्भवतु ।
सर्वेशां पुर्णभवतु ।
सर्वेशां मङ्गलंभवतु ।
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥**

**Om Sarveshaam Svastir-Bhavatu |
Sarveshaam Shaantir-Bhavatu |
Sarveshaam Purnnam-Bhavatu |
Sarveshaam Manggalam-Bhavatu |
Om Shaantih Shaantih Shaantih ||**

May there be Well-Being in All, May there be Peace in All, May there be Fulfilment in All, May there be Auspiciousness in All, Om Peace, Peace, Peace.

- Our religion is Nishkama Karma Pradhana, now I have spoilt it.
- Puja for profit in business is motive now.
- Religion has become Prayaschitta Karma.
- Religion is mainly meant for Vivekadhi Chatushtayam, Sravana Trayam.
- Tat Tvam Pada Shodanam, Aham Brahma Asmi Jnanam.
- That religion is now used for Business.
- Example : Using Ganga Jalam to clean the house.
- Prayer should be for Moksha.

- Even though Sakama Karma is Bondage.
- Based on Sruti and Samyoga Pritaktva Nyaya, Mimamsa Nyaya, Karma is useful for Chitta Shuddhi and Moksha.

Chandogya Upanishad :

सर्वं खल्विदं ब्रह्म तज्जलानिति शान्तं उपासीत ।
 अथ खलु क्रतुमयः पुरुषो यथा क्रतुरस्मिन्लोके
 पुरुषो भवति तथेतः प्रेत्य भवति स क्रतुं
 कुर्वीत ॥ ३.१४.१ ॥

sarvam khalvidam brahma tajjalaniti sānta upāsīta |
 atha khalu kratumayah puruṣo yathākraturasmiṁloke
 puruṣo bhavati tathetaḥ pretya bhavati sa kratum
 kurvīta || 3.14.1 ||

All this is Brahman. Everything comes from Brahman, everything goes back to Brahman, and everything is sustained by Brahman. One should therefore quietly meditate on Brahman. Each person has a mind of his own. What a person wills in his present life, he becomes when he leaves this world. One should bear this in mind and meditate accordingly. [3 - 14 - 1]

Purva Mimamsa Sutram :

- Ekasyatu Ubayartatve Samyoga Prithaktvam..

Revision (20) :

- Yagya Dana Tapah Karma, Nitya Naimitta Karma, compulsory for all.
- Group of 3 is Bahiranga Sadhana.
- Produces Chitta Shuddhi.

3 Aside Points :

I) Nitya Karma will not give any result.

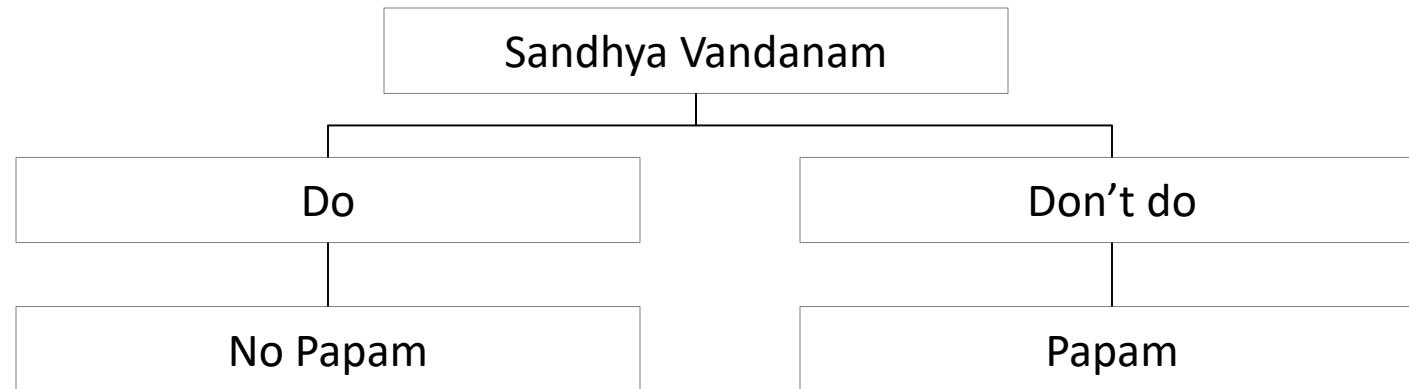
- For doing duty, no Payment.
- For paying income tax.

What is the reward?

- Nishphalam.

II) If you don't perform, because of Ommission will get Papam.

- Non performance of Nitya Karma produces Papam.
- Performance gives no result, is the Nyaya – Rule.



- This is view of Purva Mimamsa.

Vedantins view :

- I) Non performance of Nitya Karma, has Papam – we agree with Purva Mimamsa.
- II) Doing Nitya Karma produces Chitta Shuddhi and Svarga.

2 Results of doing Nitya Karma

Svarga Praptihi

Chitta Shuddha Praptihi

- Vividh Phalam.
- How one Karma 2 results?

Under 2 conditions – Upadhi
Bheda, Phala Bheda

Sakama Attitude

Nishkama Attitude

- With desire of Svarga do Sandhya Vandana.
- Sruti Pramanam

- Without desiring do Sandhya will get chitta Shuddhi.

Chandogya Upanishad :

- Chapter 3 – 14 – 1.

Chandogya Upanishad :

सर्वं खल्विदं ब्रह्म तज्जनानिति शान्त उपासीत ।

अथ खलु क्रतुमयः पुरुषो यथा क्रतुरस्मिन्लब्लोके
पुरुषो भवति तथेतः प्रेत्य भवति स क्रतुं
कुर्वीत ॥ ३.१४.१ ॥

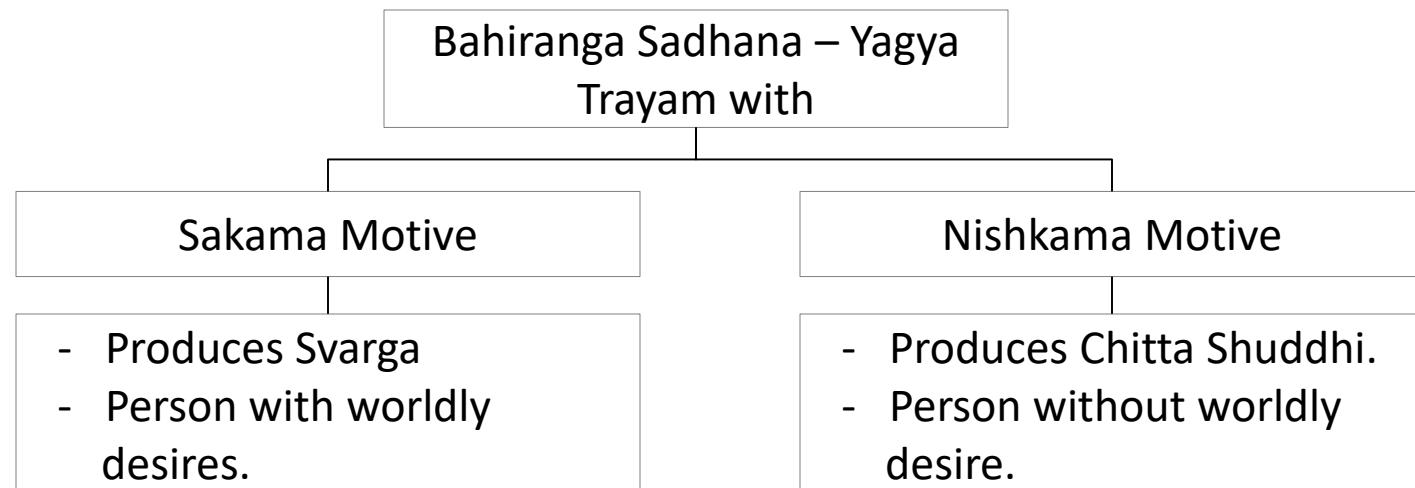
sarvam khalvidam brahma tajjalaniti sānta upāsīta |
atha khalu kratumayaḥ puruṣo yathākraturasmiṁlloke
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kurvīta || 3.14.1 ||

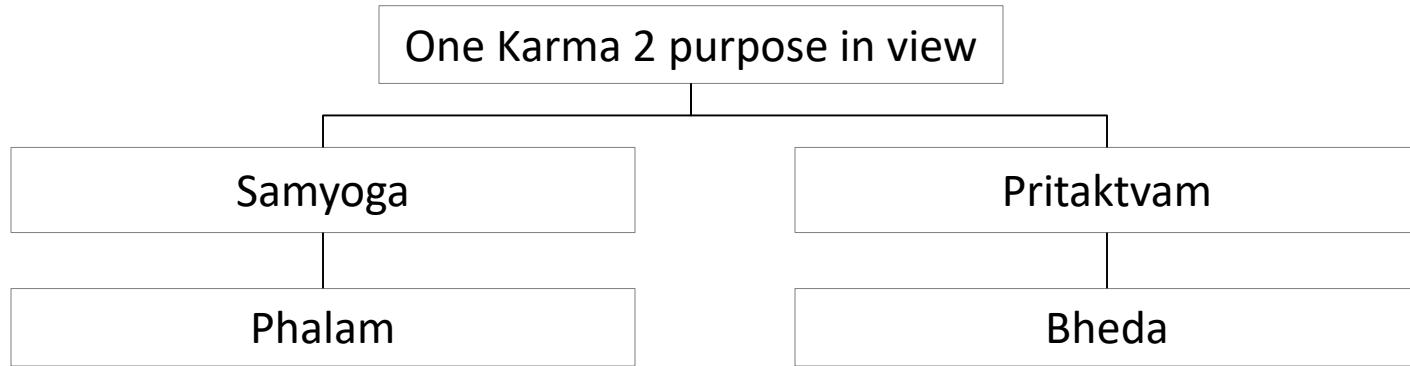
All this is Brahman. Everything comes from Brahman, everything goes back to Brahman, and everything is sustained by Brahman. One should therefore quietly meditate on Brahman. Each person has a mind of his own. What a person wills in his present life, he becomes when he leaves this world. One should bear this in mind and meditate accordingly. [3 - 14 - 1]

- Yatu Kratuhu Asmin Loke...
- **Kratu = Sankalpa – Motive.**
- Accordingly he will get result hereafter.
- Motive makes difference.

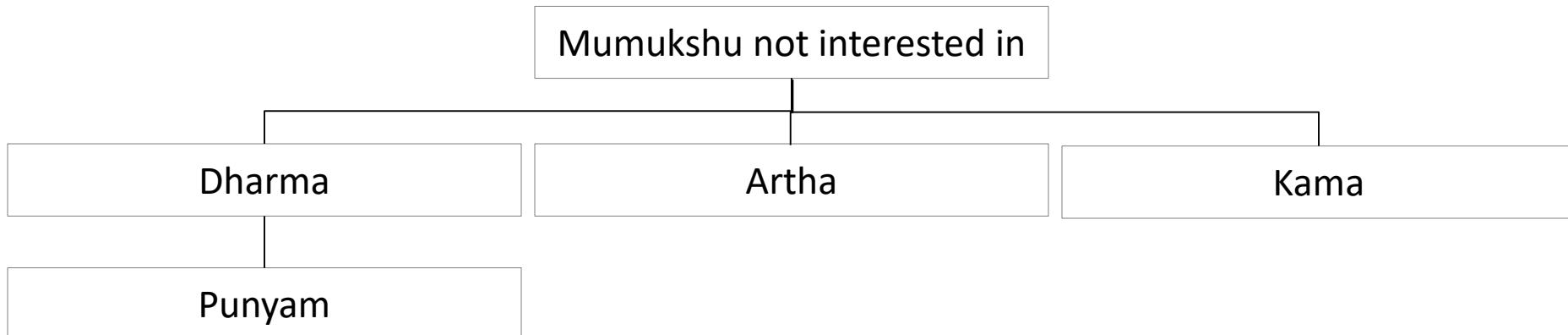
Example :

- Person walking on road, someone pushes him down, gets injury, sees truck speedby.
- Fall, pain, injury – Himsa Karma and Saving Karma.
- Normally Himsa produces pain.
- Person gets Punyam from God and thanks from fallen person.



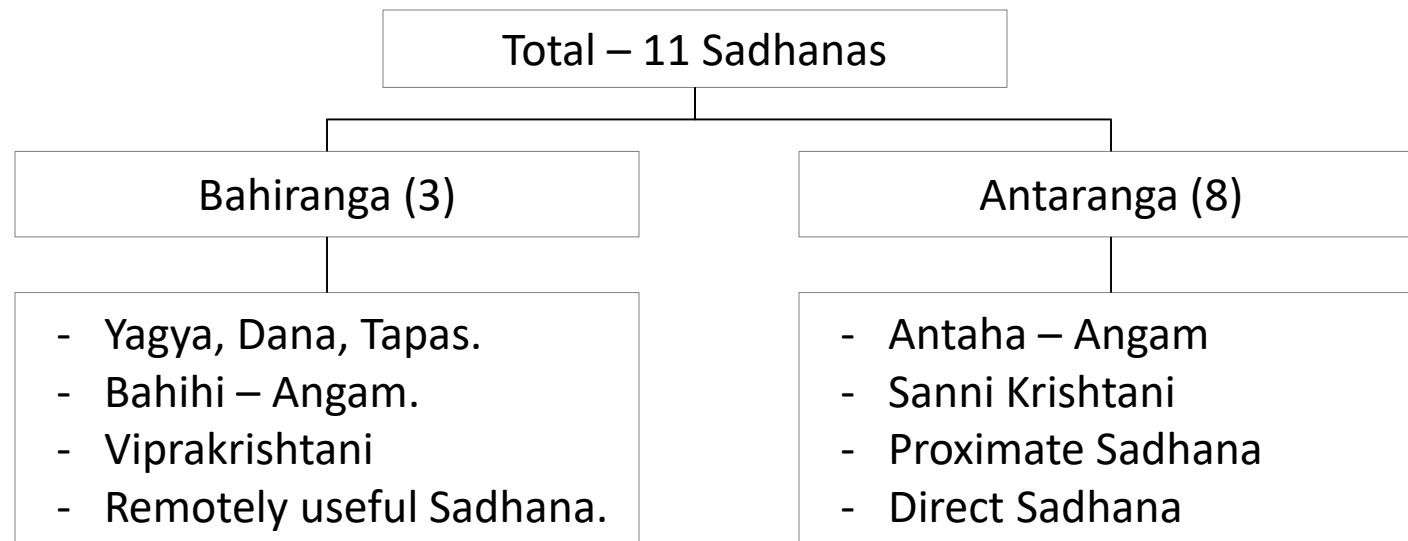


- Technical word in Purva Mimamsa Shastra.



- Yagya will indirectly help in rise of knowledge.
- Chitta Shuddhi Dvara Sravana Trayam, Tat Tvam Vichara.

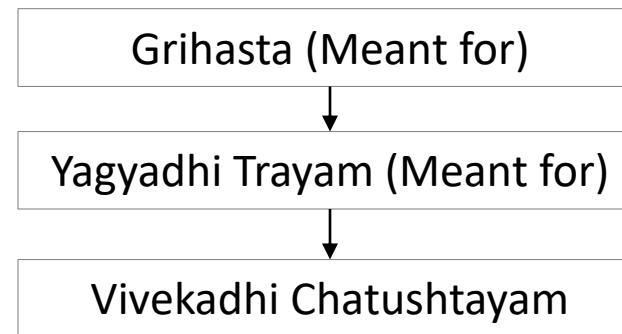
तस्मान्निष्कामस्य मुमुक्षोः चित्तशुद्धिद्वारा ज्ञानोत्पत्तिहेतुत्वाध्यज्ञादीनि
 बहिरङ्गसाधनानीति, विवेकादीनि त्वन्तरङ्गसाधनानीति चोच्यन्ते।
 बहिरङ्गानि=विप्रकृष्टानि। अन्तरङ्गानि=सन्निकृष्टानि ।
 यज्ञादिनिखिलकर्माणि तत्साधनवित्तदारपुत्रादीनि च निश्चेषं
 यः सन्ध्यस्यति स एव ज्ञाने उत्तमाधिकारी। ज्ञानाधिकारिणि
 यज्ञादीनामसंभवातानि बहिरङ्गानीत्युच्यन्ते।



Corollary :

- Since Yagya is Bahiranga Sadhana meant for generating Vivekadi Chatushtayam, once Viveka is generated, Yagya is non-relevant.

- Example : Eating relevant till hunger removed (Shua Nivritti), not for entertainment, time pass.
- Harmful if overeaten.
- Similarly Yagya Trayam, if you continue, it will become obstacle, will make person extrovert, and no time for Sravanam.
- Remaining in Grihasta, reduce Yagya, renounce once Sanyasa taken.
- PORT reduction for Grihasta.
- In Vedic society, purpose of Grihasta is Yagyadhi Trayam.



- Once Viveka comes, Yagya non-relevant, Grihasta non-relevant, hunger quenched.
- Once who renounces Grihasta is the fittest for Sravanadhi Trayam, Uttama Adhikari.
- Grihasta – is Madhyama, or Mandah Adhikari.

Mundak Upanishad :

वेदान्तविज्ञानसुनिश्चितार्थः संन्यासयोगाद् यतयः शुद्धसत्त्वाः ।
ते ब्रह्मलोकेषु परान्तकाले परामृताः परिमुच्यन्ति सर्वे ॥ ६॥

Vedanta-vijnana-suniscit-arthah sannyasa-yogad yatayah suddha-sattvah,
te brahma-lokesu paranta-kale paramrtah pari-muchyanti sarve ॥ 6 ॥

Having well ascertained beyond all doubts the exact import of the Upanisads and having purified their minds with the ‘Yoga of renunciation’ all anchorites attain the world of Brahman having attained immortality and at the time of death become fully liberated. [III – II – 6]

- Formal entry through Upanayamam.
- Formal renunciation in Sanyasa.

Brahma Sutra :

शुगस्य तदनादरश्रवणात् तदाद्रवणात् सूच्यते हि ।

Sugasya tadanadarasravanat tadadravanat suchyate hi ।

(King Janasruti) was in grief on hearing some contemptuous words used about him by the sage in the form of a swan; owing to his approaching Raikva, overwhelming with that grief, Raikva called him Sudra; for it (the grief) is pointed at by Raikva. [I – III – 34]

क्षत्रियत्वावगतेश्वोत्तरत्र चैत्ररथेन लिङ्गात् । Kshatriyatvavagateschottaratra chaitrarathena lingat ।

And because the Kshatriyahood (of Janasruti) is known from the inferential mark (supplied by his being mentioned) later on with Chaitraratha (who was a Kshatriya himself). [I – III – 35]

संस्कारपरामर्शात् तदभावाभिलापाच्च । Samskaraparamarsat tadabhavabhilapaccha ।

Because purificatory ceremonies are mentioned (in the case of the twice-born) and their absence is declared (in the case of the Sudra). [I – III – 36]

तदभावनिर्धारणे च प्रवृत्तेः ।

Tadabhanavirdharane cha pravritteh ।

And because the inclination (on the part of Gautama to impart knowledge is seen only) on the ascertainment of the absence of Sudrahood (in Jabala Satyakama). [I – III – 37]

श्रवणाध्ययनार्थप्रतिषेधात् स्मृतेश्च । Sravanadhyayanarthapratishedhat smritescha ।

And on account of the prohibition in Smriti of (the Sudras) hearing, studying and understanding (the Veda) and performing Vedic rites (they are not entitled to the knowledge of Brahman). [I – III – 38]

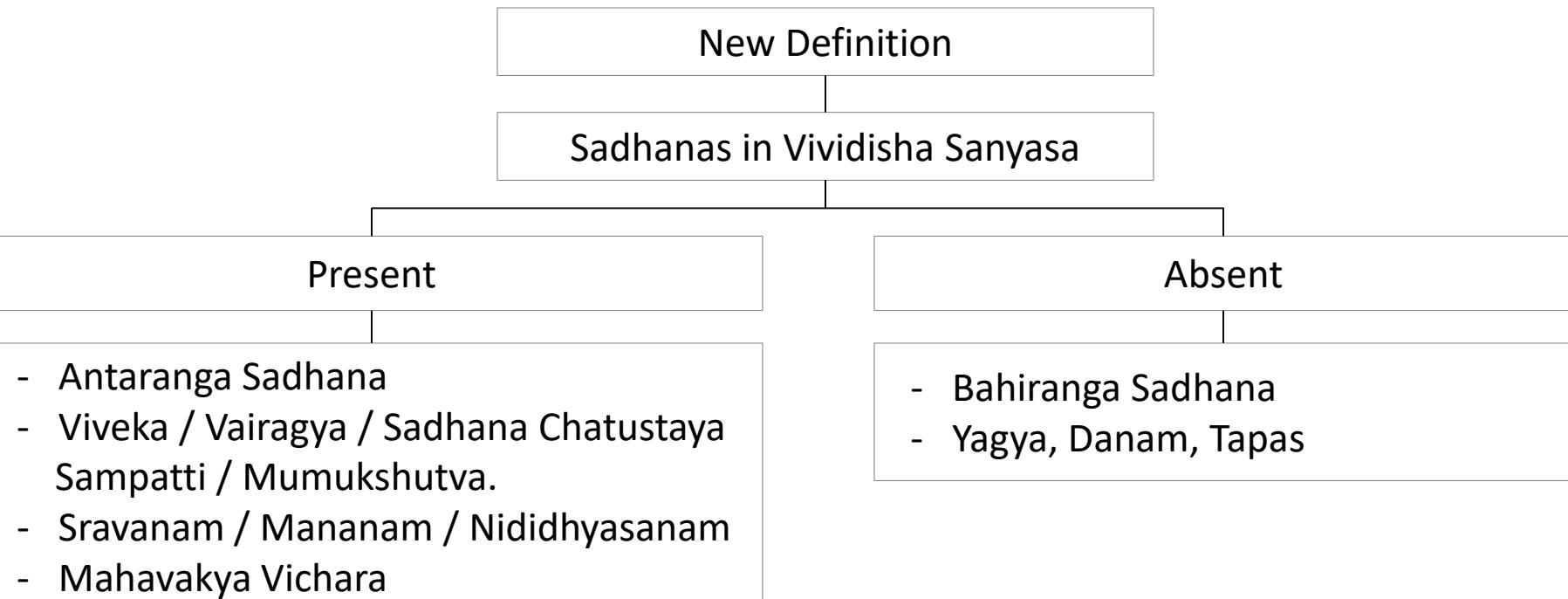
- Sacred thread, eligibility for all rituals.
- Renounced by calling Devatas, doing Yagya with the help of Guru.
- In Grihasta, son has to do Sandhyavandanam of father.
- In Nishesha Sanyasa, total Sanyasa, Sanyasi can't stay with wife.

Grihasta	Grihasta	Brahmachari
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduce Yagya- Do Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Renounce family- Become Sanyasi- Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Become Sanyasi- Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam. (Finished Grihasta duties in previous Janma).

- 4 Ashramas compulsory.

Example :

- Janaka, Yagyavalkya, Krishna, Arjuna, Ashtapati, were Grihastas.
- But they had to struggle, family duties have to be fulfilled.
- **Moksha difficult not impossible for Grihastha.**
- Sanyasi has Advantage, no duty, can focus on Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam.
- Grihasta has disadvantage but not impossible, he has ties with office, family, society.
- In Vividisha Sanyasi for Uttama Adhikari, Yagya Trayam absent.
- Only 8 Sadhanas present.
- Viveka Chatushtayam, Sravana Trayam, Tat – Tvam Vichara are present.



Topic 23 : विवेकादीनामन्तरदृग्साधनत्वनिरूपणम्

(२३) विवेकादीनामन्तरदृग्साधनत्वनिरूपणम्- विवेकादीनाम्
ज्ञानाधिकारिणि संभवातान्यन्तरदृग्गानीत्युच्यन्ते।

- Analysis of proximity of 8 Sadhanas.

Example :

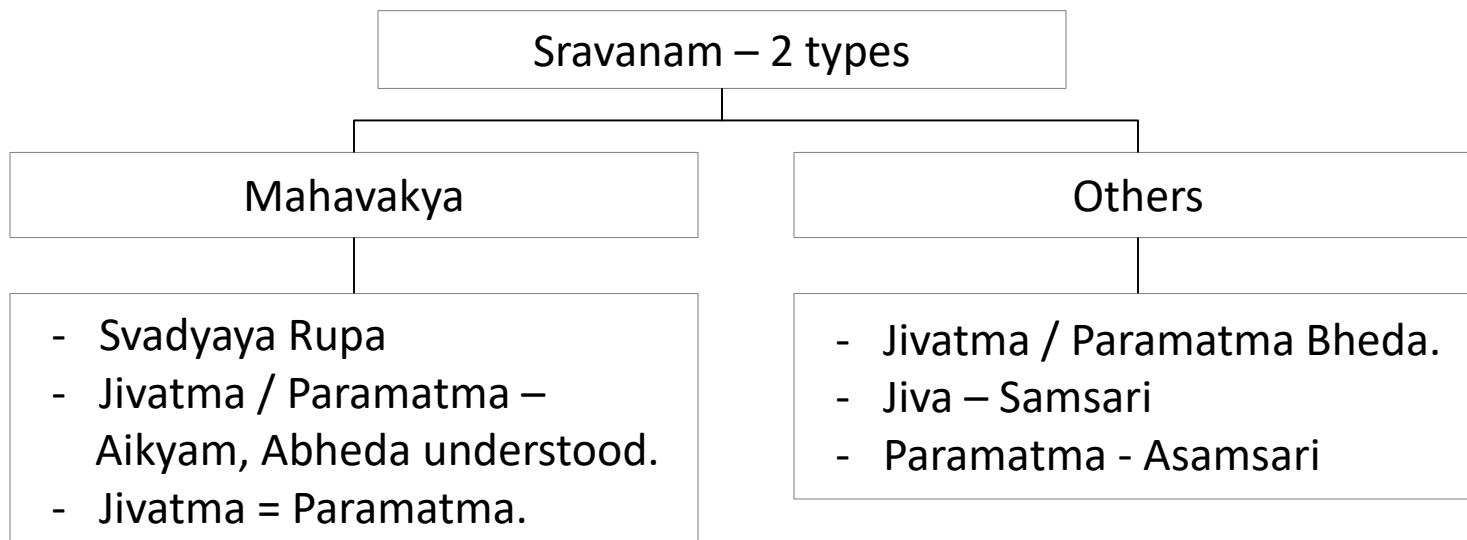
- Neighbours family – furthest.
- My family 4 son / 4 daughter.
- In-laws
- One Daughter – Closest.
- Whom you love most, may not tell others.
- We all have internal Gradation in family, office, external relations.
- What is the internal gradation.
- Viveka – 4 – Furthest away.
- Sravanam 3
- Mahavakya – Vichara – 1 – Closest.

Compared to	Closer / Proximate	
I) Viveka	- Sravanam	- Not all with Viveka come to Sravanam.
II) Sravanam	- Mahavakya Vichara	- Not all doing Sravanam come to Vichara.

Question :

- Why Sravanam and Mahavakya Vichara taken separately?

Technical Difference : (Given in Sankshepa Sharirakam)



Question 2 :

- Is Aikyam central message of Vedanta?

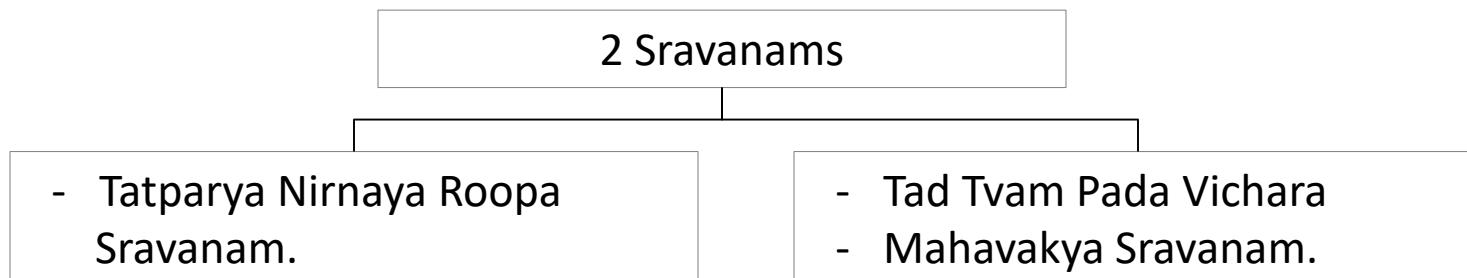
Mundak Upanishad :

द्वा सुपर्णा सयुजा सखाया समानं वृक्षं परिषस्वजाते ।
तयोरन्यः पिप्पलं स्वाद्वृत्यनश्चन्नन्यो अभिचाकशीति ॥ १॥

Dvau suparna sayuja sakhaya samanam vrksam parisasvajate I
tayor anyah pippalam svadv-atty-anasnan anyo abhicakasiti II 1 II

Two birds bound to each other in close friendship, perch on the self-same tree. One of them eats the fruits of the tree with relish, while the other (just) looks on, without eating. [III – I – 1]

- It can't be both Aikyam and Abheda.
- Diametrically opposite, contradiction.
- What is Tatparya Nirnaya Roopa Sravanam?
- Apply 6 Lingas – Upakrama... Arthavada.



Revision 21 :

- In Sanyasa you can't renounce 8 Antaranga Sadhanas.
- Vivekadhi Chatushtayam are present in the Uttama Adhikari for Jnanam.

अत्रचायं विशेषः- विवेकादीनाम् श्रवणे उपयुक्तत्वात् श्रवणादीनां
 च ज्ञाने विनियुक्तत्वात् विवेकादीन्यपेक्ष्य श्रवणादीनि अन्तरङ्गसाधनानि।

- Vivekadhi Chatushtayam will not produce knowledge.
- It will take you to Sravanadi Trayam.
- Sravanadi Trayam will give Jnanam, therefore it is more Antarangam.

विवेकादीनि तु तदपेक्षया बहिरङ्गानि। यध्यपि सर्वत्र
 वेदान्तशास्त्रेषु ज्ञानं प्रति विवेकादीन्यन्तरङ्गसाधनत्वेनैवोक्तानि
 न बहिरङ्गसाधनत्वेन, तथापि विवेकादीनां हि, ज्ञाने
 अन्तरङ्गसाधनीभूतश्रवणमेव प्रत्यक्षं फलम्। श्रवणादिवद्विवेकादीन्यपि
 जिज्ञासुना मुमुक्षुणाऽवश्यमादर्तान्येव न तु यज्ञादिवद्वातव्यानि।
 तस्मात्कारणात्, यज्ञादध्यपेक्षयाऽन्तरङ्गत्वाच्च
 तान्वन्तरङ्गसाधनानीत्युच्यन्ते।

Nishchaladasa :

- Vivekadhi Chatushtam is Antarangam but Sravanam is more proximate to Jnanam.

Topics 24 – 26 : ज्ञाने मुख्यान्तरङ्गसाधनश्रवणादीनं लक्षणम्-

Avarta 24 – 26 : Listening, Reasoning and Assimilation

Topic 24 : श्रवणलक्षणम्

(२४) श्रवणलक्षणम्- वस्तुतो विचार्यमाणे श्रवणादीन्यपि
नान्तरङ्गसाधनानि ज्ञानस्य, किन्तु तत्वमस्यादिमहावाक्यान्येव;
प्रमाणफलत्वात् ज्ञानस्य। "तं त्वौपनिषदं पुरुषम्" (वृ. ३-९-२६)
"वेदान्तविज्ञानसुनिश्चितार्थाः" (मु. ३.२.६) इत्यादि श्रुतिभ्यः।
श्रवणं नाम युत्तया षट्विषतात्पर्यलिङ्गर्वेदान्तवाख्यानामद्वितीये
प्रत्यगभिन्नब्रह्मणि तात्पर्यनिर्णयानुकूलचेतोवृत्तिविशेषः।

- Sravanam is general Vedantic study.
- Avasta Trayam, Srishti Karanam, Dvaita Vakyam, Dva Suparna etc.

Sravanam 3 types

Tatparya Nirnaya Sravanam

Tat Tvam Padartha Shodhana
Sravanam

Mahavakya

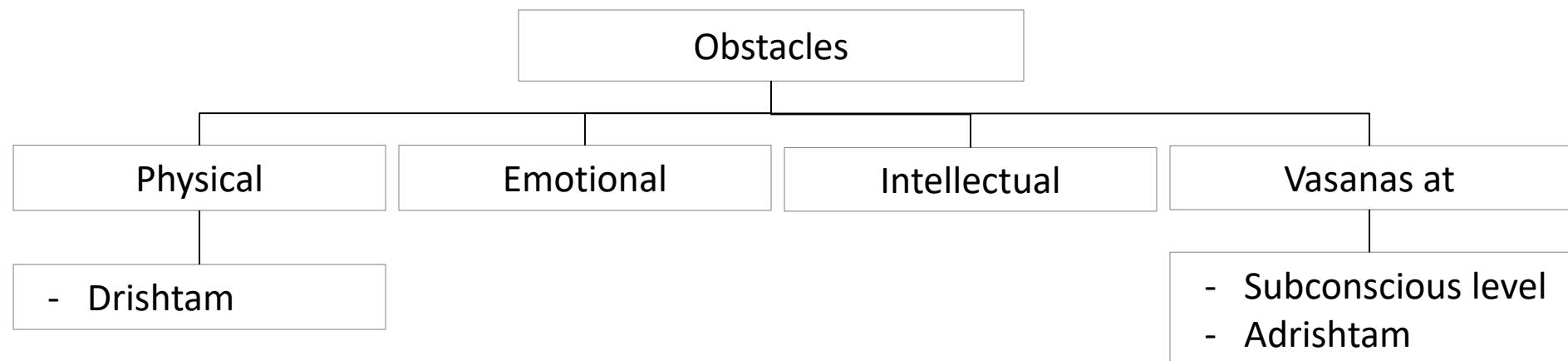
Tat Paya Nirnaya Sravanam	Tat Tvam Padartha Shodana Sravanam	Mahavakya
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dismisses Dvaitam and Visishta Dvaitam as noncentral. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avastatrayam, Panchakosha Analyses only Jivatma. - Srishti with no Aikya Analysis – Independently discussed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jivatma, Paramatma equated exclusively. - Liberating message. - Jivatma / Paramatma embracing.

- I & II – do not contribute to liberating Jnanam, wisdom Sravanam no. 3 alone is Maha Antaranga Sadhanam, generates knowledge.
- I – Jivatma am ever liberated Paramatma.
- Aikya Jnanam only in Mahavakya.
- **Sravanam no. 3 alone is Maha Antaranga Sadhanam.**

Taittriya Upanishad :

- When Ananda Atma Brahma Putcham Pratishta, student slept.
- Student if he receives, then, it is meaningful.
- Heard Mahavakyam, ever Muktaha, wants to start meditation?
- Then Mahavakyam has not done the job.
- Blind spot, Moksha not in meditation.

- Understanding Mahavakyam alone is Jnanam.
- All other processes are removal of obstacles to understanding.
- **I understand Mahavakyam but can't accept as a fact, want to do Sadhana to become free.**
- Can't accept as fact here and now that I am free.



- Sravanam no. 3 alone generates Jnanam.
- No 4th Mystic state of consciousness.
- Understood, but don't claim freedom, means obstacles.
- What is Antaranga Sravanam no. 3.
- Tat Tvam Mahavakyam eva... antaranga Sadhanam, that alone gives liberating Jnanam.
- Pramana Phalatvat – Sruti alone is Pramanam for Jivatma / Paramatma – Aikya Jnanam.

I) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad :

कस्मिन्नु त्वं चात्मा च प्रतिष्ठितौ स्थ इति; प्राण इति; कस्मिन्नु प्राणः प्रतिष्ठित इति; अपान इति; कस्मिन्नवपानः प्रतिष्ठित इति; व्यान इति; कस्मिन्नु व्यानः प्रतिष्ठित इति; उदान इति; कस्मिन्नदानः प्रतिष्ठित इति; समान इति; स एष नेति नेत्यात्मा, अगृह्यो नहि गृह्यते, अशीर्यो न हि शीर्यते, असङ्गो नहि सज्यते, असितो न व्यथते, न रिष्यति । एतान्यष्टावायतनानि, अष्टौ लोकाः, अष्टौ देवाः, अष्टौ पुरुषाः; स यस्तान्पुरुषान्निरुद्य प्रत्युहयात्यक्रामत्, तं त्वौपनिषदं पुरुषं पृच्छामि; तं चेन्मे न विवक्षयसि, मूर्धा ते विपतिष्यतीति । तं ह न मेने शाकल्यः; तस्य ह मूर्धा विपपात, अपि हास्य परिमोषिणोऽस्थीन्यपजहुरन्यन्मन्यमानाः ॥ २६ ॥

kasminnu tvam cātmā ca pratiṣṭhitau stha iti; prāṇa iti; kasminnu prāṇah
pratiṣṭhita iti; apāna iti; kasminnvaपानah pratiṣṭhita iti; vyāna iti;
kasminnu vyānah pratiṣṭhita iti; udāna iti; kasminnudānah pratiṣṭhita iti;
samāna iti; sa eṣa neti netyātmā, agrhyo nahi gṛhyate, aśiryō na hi
śiryate, asaṅgo nahi sajyate, asito na vyathate, na riṣyati ।
etānyaṣṭāvāyatanāni, aṣṭau lokāḥ, aṣṭau devāḥ, aṣṭau puruṣāḥ;
sa yastānpuruṣānniruhyā pratyuhātyakrāmat, tam tvaupaniṣadām puruṣam pṛcchāmi;
tam cenme na vivakṣyasi, mūrdhā te vipatiṣyatīti । tam ha na mene śākalyah;
tasya ha mūrdhā vipapāta, api hāsya parimoṣīṇo'sthīnyapajahruranyanmanyamānāḥ ॥ 26 ॥

On what do the body and the heart rest?' 'On the Prāṇa.' 'On what does the Prāṇa rest?' 'On the Apāna.' 'On what does the Apāna rest?' 'On the Vyāna.' 'On what does the Vyāna rest?' 'On the Udāna.' 'On what does the Udāna rest?' 'On the Samāna.' This self is That which has been described as 'Not this, not this.' It is imperceptible, for It is never perceived; undecaying, for It never decays; unattached, for It is never attached; unfettered—It never feels pain, and never suffers injury. 'These are the eight abodes, the eight instruments of vision, the eight deities and the eight beings. I ask you of that Being who is to be known only from the Upaniṣads, who definitely projects those beings and (again) withdraws them into Himself, and who is at the same time transcendent. If you cannot clearly tell me of Him, your head shall fall off.' Śākalya did not know Him; his head fell off; and robbers snatched away his bones, mistaking them for something else. [3 – 9 – 26]

- Tantu Aupunishad Purusham.
- Brahman known through Mahavakyam.

II) Mundak Upanishad :

वेदान्तविज्ञानसुनिश्चितार्थः संन्यासयोगाद् यतयः शुद्धसत्त्वाः ।
ते ब्रह्मलोकेषु परान्तकाले परामृताः परिमुच्यन्ति सर्वे ॥ ६॥

Vedanta-vijnana-suniscit-arthah sannyasa-yogad yatayah suddha-sattvah,
te brahma-lokesu paranta-kale paramrtah pari-muchyanti sarve ॥ 6 ॥

Having well ascertained beyond all doubts the exact import of the Upanisads and having purified their minds with the ‘Yoga of renunciation’ all anchorites attain the world of Brahman having attained immortality and at the time of death become fully liberated. [III – II – 6]

- Jivatma / Paramatma – Aikyam gathered through Vedanta Vigyanam, Pramanam.

Sravanam No. 1 : Definition

- Sravana Nama Shad Vidha Tatparya lingaihi.
- By studying 6 indicators.

"उपक्रमोपसंहारावभ्यासोऽपूर्वता फलम्।

अर्थवादोपपत्ति च लिन्ड्गं तात्पर्यनिर्णये ॥" इति वचनात्।

- Kaivalya Upanishad and Taittriya Upanishad introduction discussed this.
- (I) Upakram / Upasamhara, (II) Abhyasa, (III) Apoorvata, (IV) Phalam, (V) Arthavada, (VI) Upapatti.

- Dvaitam talked in Vedanta, not central message of Vedanta.
- **Yuktya :**
 - To understand this, we have to do Sravanam.
- By Analysis, by employing 6 clues for analysis, understand that Advaitam alone is central message.
- Ramanuja, Madhavacharya are great personalities.
- Analyse according to capacity of your intellect, what appears rational, logical, accept whether it is from a Bala or parrot.
- If not acceptable even if it is by Shukha Acharya or Krishna Bagawan don't accept.

Example :

- Fire is cold, can't accept.
- Dasoham is not the message.
- Message is Soham.
- Tatra Ko Mohaha, Ekatvam Anupashyataha.
- We inherit method of Puja, Namam, Vibhuti...
- Philosophy, knowledge not inherited.
- Knowledge accepted, rejected by using our Buddhi.
- Be guided by our Buddhi.

Katho Upanishad :

आत्मानं रथितं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ।
बुद्धिं तु सारथिं विद्धि मनः प्रग्रहमेव च ॥ ३ ॥

Atmanam rathinam viddhi, sariram ratham eva tu,
Buddhim tu sarathim viddhi, manah pragraham eva ca ॥ 3 ॥

Know the Atman as the Lord of the chariot, who sits within it and the body as the chariot, Know the intellect as the charioteer and the mind as, verily, the reins. [I – III – 3]

- In lifes journey, buddhi is charioteer.
- Om Bhu... hold my nose not my priests nose.
- Use Buddhi and go by your understanding.
- Guru convinced of Advaitam, hence teaches.
- Advitiye Pratyak Abinna Brahmani.
- Have conviction in Jivatma / Paramatma Aikya Jnanam.
- Nondual Jivatma / Paramatma Aikyam is the central message in Sravanam no. 1.

Revision (22) :

- Nishchaladasa wants to point out that Sravanam no. 3 alone gives rise to liberating Aparoksha Jnanam (Mahavakya Sravanam).

Topic 24 – Sravana Definition 3 fold :

- I) Tatparya Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam.
- II) Padartha Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam.
- III) Mahavakya Sravanam.

- When we discuss Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam, it is Sravanam no. 1 : Tatparya Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam.

" उपक्रमोपसंहाराबभ्यासोऽपूर्वता फलम्।
अर्थवादोपपत्ति च लिन्द्गं तात्पर्यनिर्णये ॥" इति वचनात्।

- By Analysing 6 indicators, establish Advaitam.
- Visishta Advaitam and Dvaitam is in Vedanta but not central message.
- If I become generous and accept all 3 Messages, then it will mean Veda gives Dvaitam, Advaitam which are Mutually exclusive.

Example :

- If Math's teacher says
 - $2 + 2 = 5$
 - $2 + 2 = 4$
 - $2 + 2 = 3$
 All 3 correct
- Then there is problem with teacher not student.
- I should have firm conviction that Advaitam alone is the central message, then this knowledge can be used for practical life.

Example :

- Bridge over great Canyon not stable, I won't walk over it.
- Tat Parya Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam should be first clear.

Then 2nd Sravanam definition :

- Tat Pada Vichara – Independently.
- Tvam Pada Vichara – Independently.
- Without word knowledge, knowledge of sentence impossible.
- Padartha Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam.
- When Jivatma Svarupa discussed, Paramatma Svarupa not discussed.

3rd Sravanam :

- Mahavakya Sravanam.
- This alone gives liberating knowledge.
- Sravanam 1 and 2 are important supporting Sravanam.
- This is thesis of Nishchaladasa.

(२५) मननलक्षणम्- मननं नाम प्रत्यग्ब्रह्मैक्यसाधक
तद्वेदवाधकयुक्तिभिः सदोद्वितीयब्रह्मात्मैक्यानुसन्धानम्।

Mananam	Tat Parya Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Reasoning, logic. - Nyaya Shastra Pramanam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use scriptural interpretation. - Logic doesn't play important Role. - Mimamsa Pradhanam.



Reasoning is to

- Defend
- Support
- Advaitam

- Negate, dismiss
- Dvaitam, Visishta
- Advaitam.

Pratyak Aikya Brahma Sadhaka :

Pratyak	Aikya	Brahma	Sadhaka
- Jivatma	- Advaita	- Paramatma	- Support reinforce. - Negate, falsify.

Tat Bheda

5 Fundamental differences

Jiva

Jagat

Jiva

Jiva

Jiva

- Jiva

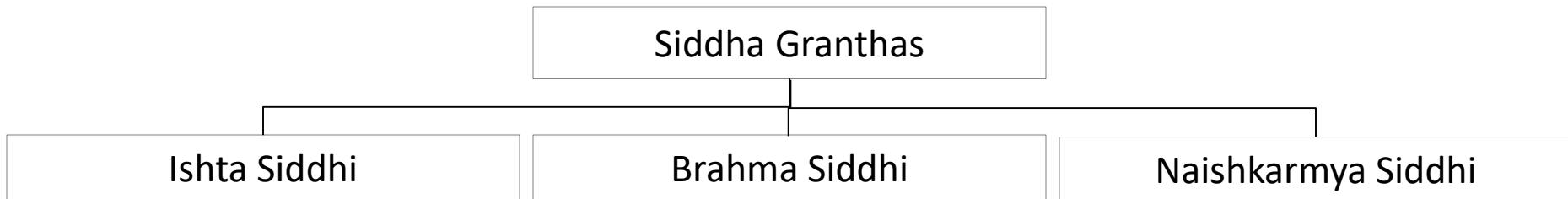
- Jagat
- Chair not table

- Jagat

- Ishvara

- Ishvara

- Visishta Advaitin says, if you see Bheda, both Guru and Sishya will go to Narakam.
- Prakrushta Pancha Vida Bheda.
- Dvaitam alone real, Advaitam bluff.
- We must be able to defend, if someone Argues.
- Tat Bheda Vadakaha Yuktibhi Sada.
- Defend when doubt comes in intellect.
- Constantly convince intellect of Advaita Jagat.
- Process called Mananam.



(२६) निदिध्यासनलक्षणम्- भेदप्रत्यया (अनात्मप्रत्यया)
नन्तरितब्रह्माकारप्रत्ययप्रवाह एव निदिध्यासनमुच्यते।
निदिध्यासनपरिपाकावस्थैव समाधिरिति,
निदिध्यासनेऽन्तर्भावान्न समाधिः पृथक्साधनत्वेन गण्यते।

- Nididhyasana – Lakshanam Bheda Pratyaya Anantharitha Brahmakara Pratyaya Pravaha.
- Continuous flow of thought of Brahman.
- Important topic.

Meditation :

- Not removal of all thoughts, definition in Yoga Shastra, Misconception.
- Yoga and Vedanta are mixed up.

Yoga :

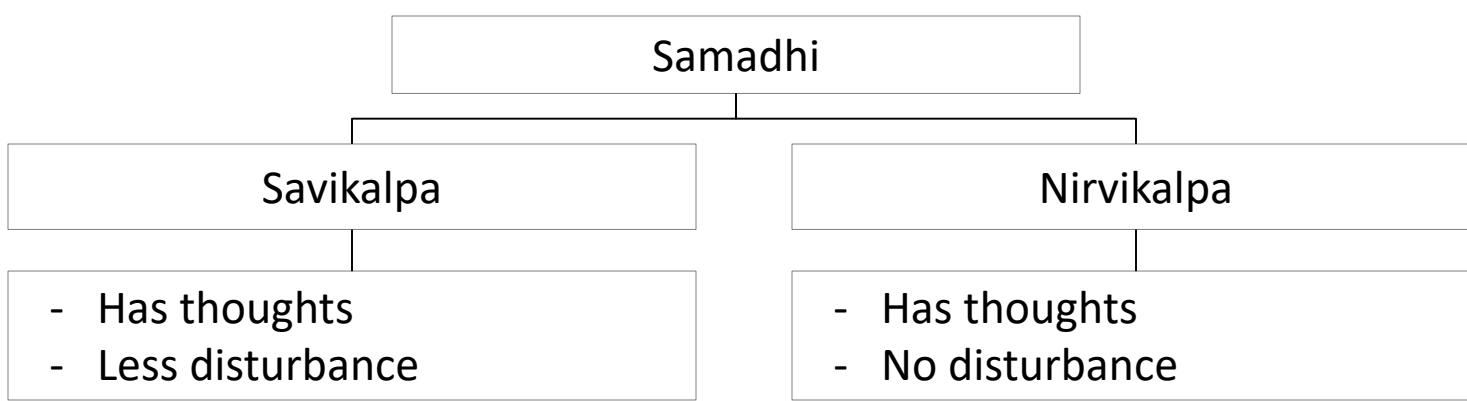
- Chitta Vritti Nirodaha.
- Stopping all thoughts.
- Sit without thoughts, something mystic will happen.

- Pratyaya = Thought.
- Pravaha = Continuous flow
- Flow of Brahman thought.
- Bheda Pratyaya Anantarita, without being distracted by other thoughts.
- **Brahmakara Vritti, undistracted by non Brahman thoughts, Bheda Pratyaya, without thought of Division, Dvaitam, Anatma Pratyaya.**

- Flow of Brahman thought.
- Anatma Pratyaya Bheda.
- Savikalpa – Nirvikalpa, Savitarqa.
- Niritarqa, Savichara – Nirvichara, Samprajna – Asamprajna, Sabeeja – Nirbeeja Samadhi are all Yoga Shastra terminologies.
- **Samadhi in Vedanta :**

Absorbtion in Nididhyasanam.

- Samadhi and Nididhyasanam not 2 different exercises.
- One exercise with less intensity in between is called Nididhyasanam.
- When distractions gone, same called Samadhi.
- Not count Samadhi different from Nididhyasanam.
- Concentrated Nididhyasanam = Samadhi.



- **Samadhi** : One who is absorbed in Brahmakara Pratyaya Pravaha.
- **Savikalpa** : Absorbed in Vedantic teaching, forgetfulness of surrounding, not aware of surrounding.
- How mind can get absorbed so that eyes don't perceive.

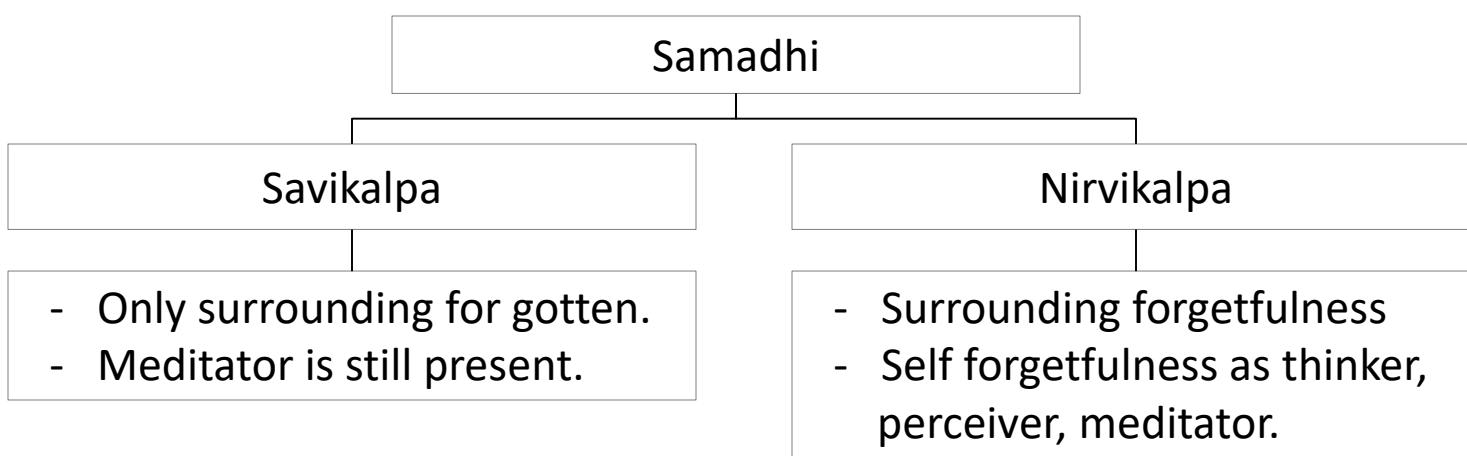
Experiment :

- Tv Screen with green, red balls appearing, disappearing.
- When someone focused on counting number of red balls, green balls, he is absorbed and can't see elephant walking in between tv and himself.
- One forgets himself as perceiver or meditator (Self forgetfulness and surrounding forgetfulness).

Panchadasi :

ध्यात्-ध्याने परित्यज्य क्रमाद्येयैकगोचरम् ।
निवातदीपवच्चितं समाधिरभिधीयते ॥५५॥

When the mind gradually leaves off the ideas of the meditator and the act of meditation and is merged in the sole object of meditation (viz., the Self), and is steady like the flame of a lamp in a breezeless it is called the super-conscious state (Samadhi). [Chapter 1 – Verse 55]



- Meditator and meditating process is forgotten in Nirvikalpa Samadhi.
- Only Absorbtion is there.
- Not counted separately.
- It is intense Nididhyasanam only.
- Nididhyasane Antar Bhavat.
- Since Samadhi included in Nididhyasanam itself, nobody can directly practice Samadhi.
- Only can practice Nididhyasanam, which may or may not get converted into Samadhi.
- Example : Coming to class is choice, will involved.
- Whether you get absorbed in class can't say.
- Someday in class absorbtion takes place, sometimes distraction.
- Samadhi depends on Punyam, not in our hands.
- Nididhyasanam is Prayathna Siddham, Samadhi not in our hands.
- May, may not happen.

Topic 27 : श्रवणादिप्रयोजननिरूपणम्

Establishing the benefit of Listening etc :

(२७) श्रवणादिप्रयोजननिरूपणम्- श्रवणादीनि यद्यपि न साक्षाज्ज्ञानसाधनानि, अप्रमाणत्वात्; तथापि तानि ज्ञानप्रतिबन्धकीभूतबुद्धिदोषासंभावनाविपरीतभावनादीन् नाशयन्ति। असंभावना= संशयः। विपरीतभावना=विपर्ययः ।

- Role o Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam in our spiritual pursuit.
- Sravanam No. 1, Tatparya Nirnaya.
- Mahavakya Sravanam, not here, what contributes in which manner.
- All 3 not Sakshat Jnana Sadhanam, does not contribute directly to knowledge.
- Why?
- Apramatvat, none is in list of Pramanam.
- Mananam not in Pramanam list.
- Mananam not enumerated, not for enlightenment, knowledge.
- Knowledge from Sravanam no. 3 Mahavakya Sravanam only.
- Nididhyasanam, Samadhi can't give Jnanam.

- Why important point?
- Apramanatvat non is Pramanam.

Yadyapi Thatapi :

- Still, even though they don't contribute to knowledge directly, they are not useless.

Example :

- Bring water in cup.
- Cup is carrier to be taken and disposed off.
- Holds water, indirectly useful.
- What quenches thirst is only water.
- Asambavana – Misconception, Viparita Bavana :
- Mananam destroys misconceptions, will indirectly contribute.
- All misconceptions are Sishya's Buddhi Dosha, defects of intellect.
- They are not Ishvara, Shastra or Guru Doshas.
- These are points from Sankshepa Sharira Grantha.
- What do Doshas do?
- They obstruct understanding, cognition, apprehension of teaching.
- **Misconception :**

Have only knowledge, mystic experience will come in Samadhi.

Mananam – Benefit	Nididhyasanam – Benefit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asambavana - Samshaya - Doubt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Viparita Bavana - Viparyaya - Habitual wrong thinking Paradigm. - Δ format biggest obstacle.

श्रवणस्योपयोगः - वेदन्तवाक्यं किमद्वितीयं ब्रह्म बोधयति,
उत यत्किञ्चिदर्थान्तरमिति प्रमाणगतसंदेहः

- All 3, Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam – meant for removing misconceptions, not for knowledge.
- This is benefit of Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam in general.

Topic 24 :

- Definition of Sravanam.
- Benefit of Sravanam no. 1 – Tatparya Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam.

Topic 25 :

- Definition of Mananam.
- Sravanam no. 1 is to remove interpretational problem, nothing to do with logic, Mimamsa Pradhanam.
- Shankara, Ramanujam, Madhavacharya interpret Gita, Upanishad, Brahma Sutra in 3 different ways.

- All celebrate Chaturmasya Vritam to do Puja to Parampara.
- Two say, central message is Dasoham, you require Bhagawans support, he is great, you are not great.

Truth :

- You are support of entire universe.
- Tat Tvam Asi, 9 times,

Chandogya Upanishad :

स य एषोऽणिमैतदात्म्यमिदं सर्वं तत्सत्यं
स आत्मा तत्त्वमसि श्वेतकेतो इति भूय एव मा
भगवान्विज्ञापयत्विति तथा सोम्येति होवाच ॥ ७ ॥

*Sa ya eṣo'ṇimaitadātmyamidam sarvam tatsat�am
sa ātmā tatvamasi śvetaketo iti bhūya eva mā
bhagavānvi�ñāpayatviti tathā somyeti hovāca.*

That which is the subtlest of all is the Self of all this. It is the Truth. It is the Self. That thou art, O Svetaketu. [Svetaketu then said] Sir, please explain this to me again. Yes, Somya, I will explain again, replied his father. [6 – 8 – 7]

Taittriya Upanishad :

स यश्चायं पुरुषे । यश्चासावादित्ये । स एकः ।
स य एवंवित् । अस्माल्लोकात्प्रेत्य ।
एतमन्नमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
एतं प्राणमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
एतं मनोमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
एतं विज्ञानमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
एतमानन्दमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
तदप्येष श्लोको भवति ॥ १२ ॥

sa yascayam puruse yascasavaditye sa ekah ।
sa ya evamvit asmallokatpretya ।
etamannamayamatmanamupasankramati ।
etam pranamayamatmanamupasankramati ।
etam manomayamatmanamupasankramati ।
etam vijnanamayamatmanamupasankramati ।
etamanandamayamatmanamupasankramati ।
tadapyesa sloko bhavati ॥ 12 ॥

The Reality in the core of man and the Reality which is in the sun are one. He who knows this, on leaving from this world, first attains the Atman made of food, next the Atman made of prana, next attains the Atman made of mind, next attains Atman made of buddhi and lastly attains the Atman made of Bliss... regarding this there is the following Vaidika Verse. [II – VIII – 12]

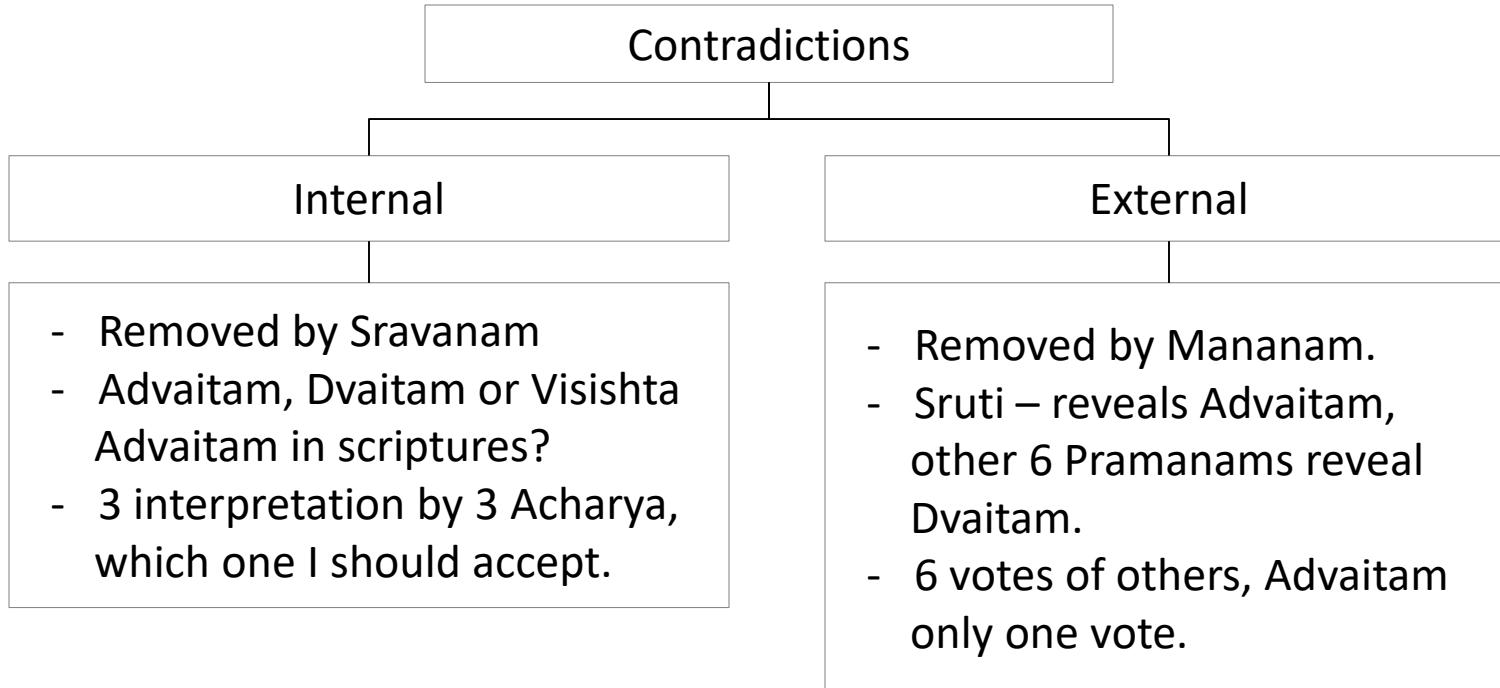
- Still Ramanuja says you are Dasa.

Rama Rai Kavi :

- Did interpretational comparision of Shankara and Ramanuja Gita, Sloka by Sloka, also for Brahma Sutra.
- Vedanta teaching Advaitam is Dvaitam? Soham or Dasoham?
- Prarabda Balam makes us all go on and on..

Revision (23) :

- What is role of Sravanam no. 1 – Tatparya Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam? For removing interpretational confusion.
- 3 levels of doubts, 3 Sadhanas, Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam.
- Sravanam – to remove doubts born out of internal contradictions within Vedanta.
- Vedanta talks of Dvaitam, Visishta Advaitam and Advaitam.
- It has 3 types of Vakyas, has seeming contradiction.



- Till it is resolved, intellect will not find ambient atmosphere and will not be comfortable.
- Need contradiction free atmosphere.
- Resolving that is called Sravanam.
- Pratyaksha reveals Dvaitam.
- Anumanam, Arthapatti, Upamanam, depend on Pratyaksham, will reveal Dvaitam only.
- Laukika Shabda, Karma Khanda reveals Dvaitam.
- Resolving external contradiction is called Mananam.

Subjective Contradiction (Removed by Nididhyasanam)

Knowledge

- Advaitam
- Asamsari
- Shastra Janya Jnanam

Feeling

- Samsari
- Viparita Bavana
- I am not on shore of Moksha.

- Till all 3 are eliminated, intellect not convinced.

3 Methods / Means

Sravanam

- Interpretational issues, Tatparya Nirnayam.
- Internal contradiction
- Pramana Gatha Asambavana Dosha.
- Dvaitam, Visishta Advaitam contradiction within Sruti.
- Tatparya Nirnaya Rupa Sravanam.

Mananam

- Removes external contradiction, Prameya Gatha Sandeha.
- Prameya Asambavana Dosha.
- Aneka Pramana Dosha

Nididhyasanam

- Remove subjective contradiction within me.
- Svatapramana, Dosha
- Feeling and knowledge gap.

मननस्योपयोगः - जीवब्रह्मणोरभेदः सत्यः उत भेद इति
प्रमेय गतसंदेहः। स चानेकप्रकारोऽपि मननेन निवार्यते।

Gap – Continues

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I know I am Brahman.- Liberated, Asamsari.- Ishvara – Omniscient, Omnipotent.- Abheda Satyam (Jiva / Brahman).- Aikyam fact.- Boldly claim I am Jagat Adhishtanam, Srishti Karanam.- I am Ananda Svarupa, Shantala, Tushtala. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I feel I am Jiva.- Samsari.- Alpiscient, Alpapotent- Bheda Satyam (Jiva / Brahman)- My Anubava, I am sorrowful.- All other Pramanams talk about Bheda only.- Sarva Pramana Virodha.- Sankhya, Yoga, Jaina, Baudha, Purva Mimamsa, Laukayita. |
|---|---|

- Contradictions are at intellectual level to be knocked off.
- Mananam removes all Pramana Contradictions.

Brahma Sutra :

- Chapter 1 – Sravanam.
- Chapter 2 – Avirodha Adhyaya, Mananam.
- In spite of removal of Pramana (internal) and Prameya (External) contradictions, subjective contradiction remains, no conviction in intellect.
- I feel Samsari.

निदिध्यासनस्योपयोगः-'देहादिदृश्यप्रपञ्चः सर्वोऽपि सत्यः, जीवब्रह्मणोर्भेदश्च
सत्यः' इति धीर्विपरीतभावना। सा च निदिध्यासनेन निवार्यते।
एवं श्रवणादित्रयं ज्ञानप्रतिबन्धकीभूतासंभावनाविपरीतभावनानिवृत्तिद्वारा
परम्परया अपरोक्षज्ञानसाधनं भवति। न तु साक्षात्।

- My feeling is different from what I know.
- Others don't know problem.
- Internal situation, I am Nitya Mukta, have intellectual conviction.
- I can't claim.
- Feeling, knowing contradiction called Viparyaya Viparita Bhavana.
- World is Mithya.

- Intellectually convinced, in practical life can't accept.
- Advaita Siddhi – quote Jagan Mithya, practical life can't accept.
- My problems, Maha Satyam, family, body, mind, profession, Maha Satyam.
- Jeeva Brahma Bheda exists.
- I am no where near.
- Samipya, Soropya... Salochayam.
- Sravanam far away, not anywhere near God.
- This strong internal message coming from inner most heart.

Problems	I
Satyam	Am far away from creator

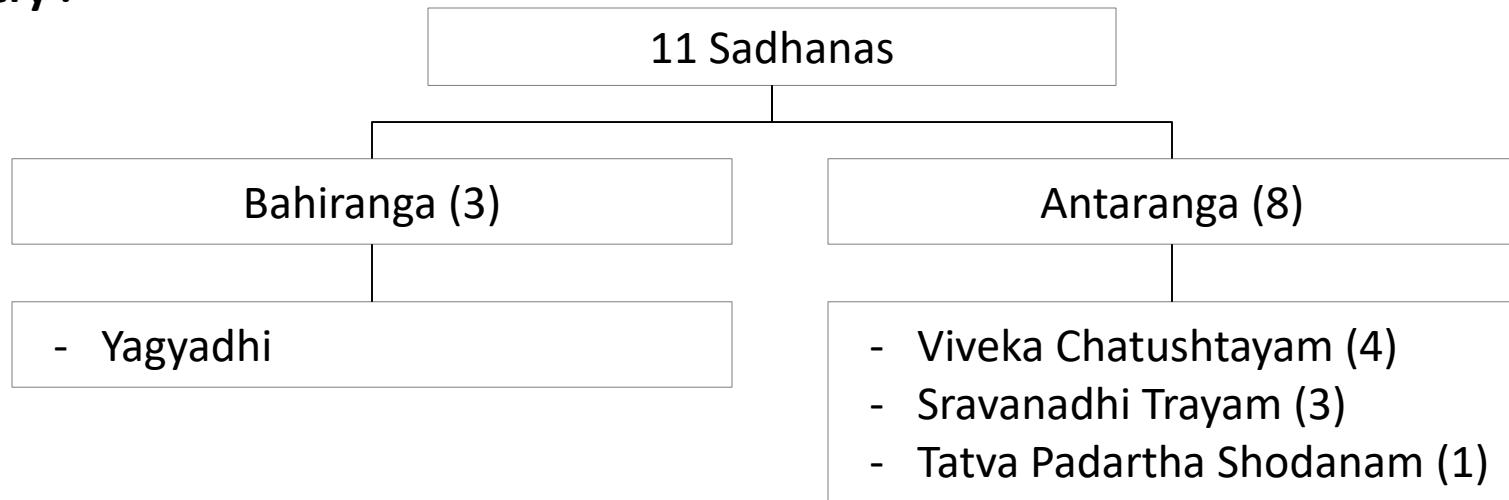
- Opposite internal message is called Viparita Bhavana.
- Viparitam to Vedantic message.

Mandukya Upanishad Karika :

- Mano Nirgraha is given.
- Big importance, like emptying ocean with help of blade of grass.
- It is a long internal process.

- In this manner Sravanadhi Trayam is meant to remove 3 fold contradictions :
 - Pramana Asambavana
 - Prameya Asambavana
 - Viparita Bavana.
- 3 contradictions called Jnana Nishta Pratibandaka.
- By removing these, Aparoksha Jnanam Sadhanam Bavati, helps in Advaita Jnanam and Nishta, not direct Sakshat Jnanam.

Discovery :



- 11 doesn't produce Jnanam, remove obstacles, indirect Sadhana.
- Tat Tvam Padartha Shodanam is independent enquiry of Jivatma Svarupa and Paramatma Svarupa (Sravanam no. 2).
- Does not deal with Aikyam, not Sakshat Sadhanam.
- What is Sakshat Sadhanam?

(२८) अपरोक्षज्ञानसाक्षात्साधनम्- ज्ञानस्य साक्षात्साधनं तु
 श्रोत्रेद्वियसंबद्धवेदान्तवाक्यमेव। तश्च द्विप्रकारम्।
 अवान्तरवाक्यं महावाक्यं चेति।
 जीवात्मपरमात्मस्वरूपप्रतिपादकवाक्यमवान्तरवाक्यम्।
 तदैक्यप्रतिपादकवाक्यं महावाक्यमिति चोच्यते।
 अवान्तरवाक्येन परोक्षमेव ज्ञानं जायते। महावाक्येन
 त्वपरोक्षमेव। 'अस्ति ब्रह्म' इति ज्ञानं परोक्षम्।
 'अहमेव ब्रह्म' इति ज्ञानमपरोक्षम्।

- Mahavakya Sravanam (No. 3) alone is Aparoksha Jnana Sadhanam.

Sravanam No. 1	Sravanam No. 2	Sravanam No. 3
- Resolving Dvaitam, Advaitam, Visishta Advaitam.	- Independent study of Jivatma and Paramatma.	- Aparoksha Jnana Sadhanam

Tarqa Analysis in Vedanta

Is Mahavakyam Sadhanam

Is Sravanam Sadhanam

Both together produces Jnanam

Does

- Medicine cures disease

- Consumption cures disease.
- Medicine in Almira no use.

- Consumed Medicine cures disease

- Sravanam Sahita Mahavakyam produces benefit of Jnanam, not each one alone.
- Credit goes to Mahavakyam, not Sravanam, credit goes to Medicine which has ability, capacity to cure disease.

Credit Goes

- To Shastra Vedanta Vakyam.
- Sakshat Jnana Sadhanam
- Shabda Pramanam

- To Sravanam?
- Like Consumption

- 11 Sadanas – preparatory.
- Vedanta Mahavakya alone takes credit, consumed through ears.

Brihadaranyaka Upanishad :

- Srotrai vai Sampat.
- Veda Sampat through Srotra Indriyam.
- Srotram – compared to Ganga Devi – Pavaka, purifier.
- Srotram eats Vedanta Vakyam.
- Sravana Indriyam and Sravanam important but credit goes to Shabda Pramana Janya Jnanam, not Sravana Janya Jnanam.
- Keep Vakya on top.

Topic :

- Sruti Vedanta Vakya Aparoksha Jnana Sadhanam.





Avantara Vakyam :

- Generates Brahma Jnanam as 3rd person, Paroksha Jnanam.
- “That Brahman”, is Anatma.
- Anatma can never be Brahman because Anatma is Mithya.
- 3rd, 2nd person is Mithya.

Mahavakyam - 2 parts

Brahma Satyam, Jagan Mithya

- Avantara Vakyam
- 2nd / 3rd person

Jivo Braheiva Na Paraha

- Brahma Aparoksha Jnanam.
- I am that Brahman

- Aparoksha Jnanam, not mysticism, but claiming I am Brahman.
- Knowledge relating to myself called Aparoksha (including confusions).
- When I learn to claim I am Brahman, it is called Aparoksha Jnanam.
- Both Paroksha and Aparoksha Jnanam is generated by Sravanam no. 3.
- Sruta Mahavakya produces Brahman Paroksha, Aparoksha Jnanam.
- Jnanasya Sakshat Sadhanam (not 3 Bahiranga and 8 Antaranga).
- Give credit to Vakyam not to you or Sadhanam.
- Sadhanam = Consumption.
- Aushadi – Medicine = Vakyam.
- Srotra Indriya Sambanda – Vakyam consumed by Srotra Indriyam.

Dvi Prakara

Avantara Vakyam

- Jivatma / Paramatma – Svarupa Pratipadika Vakyam.
- Independently talk about them.
- Avasta Traya Vichara = Jivatma Svarupa.
- Srishti = Paramatma Svarupa.
- Produce Paroksha Jnanam.
- Brahma Asmi.

Mahavakyam

- Talks of oneness between Jivatma / Paramatma.
- Aham Brahma Asmi.
- Ayam Atma Brahman.
- Pragyanam Brahman.
- Tat Tvam Asmi

Mundak Upanishad : [2-8-12]

- Sayashchayam Purushe Yasta.....
- Produces Aparoksha Jnanam.
- Asmi Brahman

Mundak Upanishad :

स यश्चायं पुरुषे । यश्चासावादित्ये । स एकः ।
 स य एवंवित् । अस्माल्लोकात्प्रेत्य ।
 एतमन्नमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
 एतं प्राणमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
 एतं मनोमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
 एतं विज्ञानमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
 एतमानन्दमयमात्मानमुपसङ्क्रामति ।
 तदप्येष श्लोको भवति ॥ १२ ॥

sa yascayam puruse yascasavaditye sa ekah ।
sa ya evamvit asmallokatpretya ।
etamannamayamatmanamupasankramati ।
etam pranamayamatmanamupasankramati ।
etam manomayamatmanamupasankramati ।
etam vijnanamayamatmanamupasankramati ।
etamanandamayamatmanamupasankramati ।
tadapyeso sloko bhavati ॥ 12 ॥

The Reality in the core of man and the Reality which is in the sun are one. He who knows this, on leaving from this world, first attains the Atman made of food, next the Atman made of prana, next attains the Atman made of mind, next attains Atman made of buddhi and lastly attains the Atman made of Bliss... regarding this there is the following Vaidika Verse. [II – VIII – 12]

Revision (24) :

Topic 28 :

(२८) अपरोक्षज्ञानसाक्षात्साधनम्- ज्ञानस्य साक्षात्साधनं तु
श्रोत्रेद्वियसंबद्धवेदान्तवाक्यमेव। तथा द्विप्रकारम्।
अवान्तरवाक्यं महावाक्यं चेति।
जीवात्मपरमात्मस्वरूपप्रतिपादकवाक्यमवान्तरवाक्यम्।
तदैक्यप्रतिपादकवाक्यं महावाक्यमिति चोच्यते।
अवान्तरवाक्येन परोक्षमेव ज्ञानं जायते। महावाक्येन
त्वपरोक्षमेव। 'अस्ति ब्रह्म' इति ज्ञानं परोक्षम्।
'अहमेव ब्रह्म' इति ज्ञानमपरोक्षम्।

- After 11 supportive Sadhanas (3 Bahi + 8 Antar), Mahavakya Sravanam is main direct Sadhanam to produce Brahma Jnanam.
- Vedanta Vakyam produces Brahma Jnanam.

What is general rule – reason?

- Any Jnanam is generated by Pramanam only.

I) There is Brahman and I know Lakshanam of Brahman.

Svarupa Lakshanam (Nature)	Tatasta Lakshanam (Function)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Satyam- Jnanam- Anantham	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Jagat Karanam

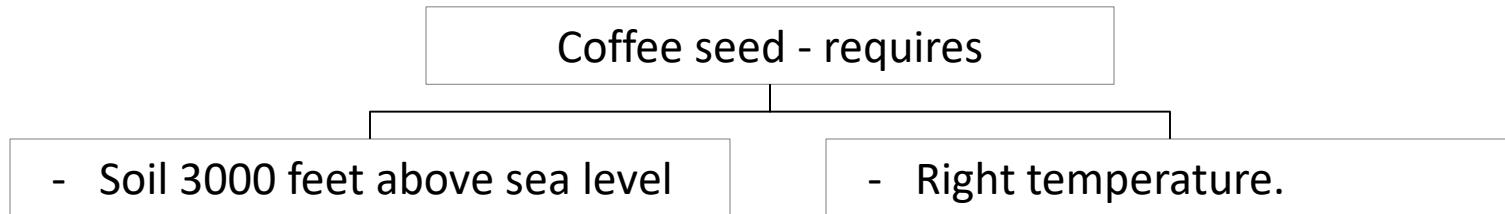
- We know existence of Brahman, Svarupam and Tatastham.

Avantara Vakyam	Mahavakyam
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Brahma Paroksha Jnanam.- Jiva – Svarupam independently studied.- Paramatma – Svarupam independently studied.- Sravanam No. 2 (Tat Tvam Padartha) Asti Brahman.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Generates Aparoksha Jnanam.- Aham Eva Brahman Asmi.

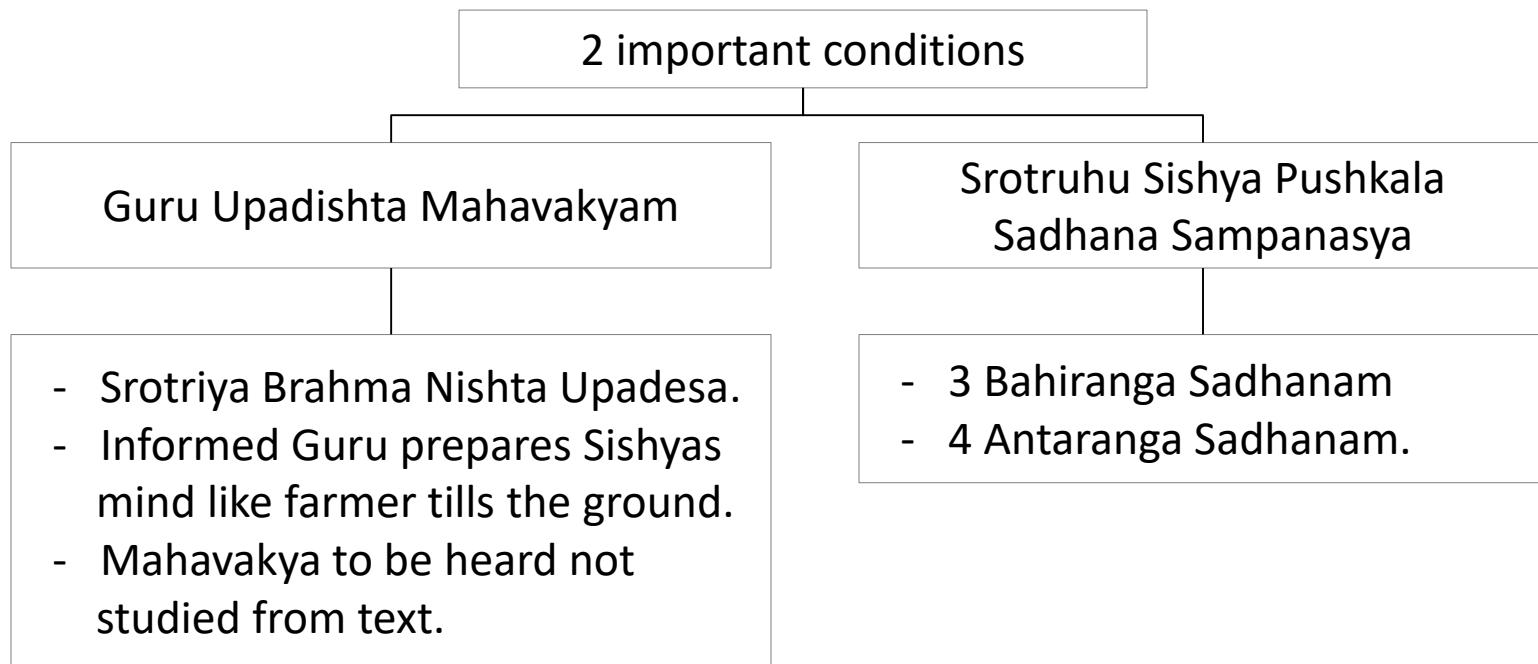
“त्वमेव ब्रह्मासी” इति गुरुपदिष्टमहावाक्यश्रवणानन्तरं श्रोतुः शिष्यस्य
पुष्कलसाधनसंपन्नस्य “अहं ब्रह्मास्मि” इत्यपरोक्षमेव ज्ञानं जायते।

- You are indeed Brahman taught through Mahavakyam.

- To generate knowledge, 2 conditions important.



- Not in Singapore beach with 28° C
- Chemical reactions take place in : Normal temperature pressure (NTP) cryogenic reactions (low temperature).
- Reagents remaining same different temperature required.
- Mahavakyam has potential power to generate knowledge.



Katho Upanishad :

नैषा तर्केण मतिरापनेया प्रोक्तान्येनैव सुज्ञानाय प्रेष्ट ।
यां त्वमापः सत्यधृतिर्बतासि त्वादृद्भ्नो भूयान्नचिकेतः प्रष्टा ॥ ९ ॥

Naisa tarkena matir-apaneyā prokta 'neynaiva sujñanaya prestha,
Yam tvam-apah satya-dhrtir-batasi tvadrn no bhuyan-naciketah prasta ॥ 9 ॥

This knowledge which thou hast obtained is not attainable by argumentation ; it is easy to understand it, O dearest, when taught by a teacher who beholds no difference (between one Self and another) ; thou art fixed in Truth. May we have, O! Naciketas, an enquirer like thee? [I – II – 9]

- Yagya, Dana, Tapas + Viveka, Vairagya, Samadhi Shatka Sampatti, Mumukshutvam = Pushkala.
- Pushkala means optimum, sufficient enough, not 100% Sadhana Chatustaya Sampatti, optimum Satva Guna, Brahmana Guna required.
- If 2 conditions are there, what will Mahavakyam do?
- Ananya Prokte Agathi Asya Nasti.
- Sishya will helplessly understand he is Brahman even if he doesn't want.

Tarqa Analysis in Vedanta

Mahavakyam

Guru Upadesha

Samadhi Shatka Sampatti
qualified Sishya

- Credit given to Mahavakyam.
- Nishchala Dasa.

Bhamatikara and Vachaspati Mishra	Vidyaranya	Nishchaladasa
- Give equal credit to Mind of student.	- Gives equal credit to mind and Mahavakyam.	- Gives credit to Mahavakyam.
Example : - Credit to stomach.	Example : - Medicine + stomach	Example : - Only Medicine.

Common factor	Unique factor
Doctor + Stomach	Mahavakyam, Medicine

श्रोत्रेणासंबद्धं वाक्यं नैव ज्ञानं जनयेत्। अतः
 श्रोत्रेन्द्रियसंबद्धमहावाक्यमेवापरोक्षज्ञानहेतुः।
 महावाक्येन सर्वेषां ज्ञानमपरोक्षमेव जायते,
 न तु परोक्षमिति नियमः।

- Only heard Mahavakyam generates Jnanam, not when in the book.
- Medicine in bottle will not cure.
- Consumed Medicine is cure, heard Mahavakyam liberates.
- If mind not behind ears while listening, student will miss.
- Anyontara Atma – Manomaya, Pranamaya, Vigyanamaya heard, missed Brahma Ananda Putcham Pratishtam.

Taittriya Upanishad :

तस्यैष एव शारीर आत्मा । यः पूर्वस्य ।
तस्माद्वा एतस्मात् प्राणमयात् ।
अन्योऽन्तर आत्मा मनोमयः । तेनैष पूर्णः ।
स वा एष पुरुषविध एव । तस्य पुरुषविधताम् ।
अन्वयं पुरुषविधः । तस्य यजुरेव शिरः ।
ऋगदक्षिणः पक्षः । सामोत्तर पक्षः
आदेश आत्मा । अथर्वाङ्गिरसः पुच्छं प्रतिष्ठा ।
तदप्येष श्लोको भवति ॥ २ ॥

**tasyaisa eva sarira atma yah purvasya,
tasmadva etasmatpranamayat,
anyo'ntara atma manomayah, tenaisa purnah,
sa va esa purusavidha eva, tasya purusavidhatam
anvayam purusavidhah, tasya yajureva sirah,
rgdaksinah paksah, samottarah paksah,
adesa atma, atharvangirasah puccham pratistha,
tadapyesa sloko bhavati ॥ 2 ॥**

Of that former (annamaya), this pranamaya is the atman. Different from this pranamaya – self made up of the pranas, there is another self constituted of the mind, with that self made of mind, the pranamaya is full. This also is of the form of man. Its human form is according to that of the former. Of it, Yajus is the head, Rk is the right side, Saman is the left side, the scriptural injunction (adesa) is the trunk and the group of hymns of Atharva-vada is the tail and the support. There is the following Vaidika verse bout it. [II – III – 2]

- Sravanam must be for 60 minutes, not selective.
- Need attention span and preoccupied mind.
- Family, office, profession thoughts cause pre-occupation and are obstacles to Sravanam.
- Sanyasi mind gets Aparoksha Jnanam in the class itself.

ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी
यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति ।
निर्द्वन्द्वो हि महाबाहो
सुखं बन्धात्ममुच्यते ॥ ५-३ ॥

jñēyah sa nityasannyāsī
yō na dvēṣṭi na kāṅkṣati ।
nirdvandvō hi mahābāhō
sukhaṁ bandhāt pramucyatē ||5-3||

He should be known as a perpetual sannyasi who neither hates nor desire; for, free from the pairs of opposites, O mighty-armed, he is easily set free from bondage. [Chapter 5 – Verse 3]

- Not Kashaya Vastram but Raaga Dvesha Rahita Antahkaranam required.
- Ataha, therefore, Mahavakya listened by unoccupied mind is Aparokshana Hetuhu, generator of Aparoksha Jnanam.
- This is the rule, Niyama.
- Removes most prevalent misconception, will get intellectual knowledge in class and Aparoksha Jnanam in Nirvikalpa Samadhi, mystical experience.
- Aparoksha Jnanam in Jagrat Avastha not in Samadhi Avastha.
- In Meditation, recollect knowledge, even in Samadhi can be absorbed in knowledge.
- **Samadhi used for Absorbtion in the memory of knowledge.**
- Helps in recollection, not for generation of knowledge.
- We accept Samadhi for recollection.

Topics 29 – 31 :

Mahavakya is the cause for direct knowledge – Objection and Answer :

(आ २९-३१)- महावाक्यमपरोक्षज्ञानहेतुरित्यत्राक्षेपसमाधानानि-

- Vidyaranya (Purva Pakshi) raises an objection.
- What is important – Guru, Sishya, Shastra? Who has more credit?

Vidyaranya	Nishchaladasa
Sishya and Shastra equal credit	Shastra gets highest credit

- Nishchaladasa borrows from Sarvajnatma Muni – Vedantic Acharya of 10th century, disciple of Sureshvaracharya, Author of Sankshepa Sharirakam.
- 2000 metres in different metres, commentary on Brahma Sutras (Sharirakam).
- Concise version of Brahma Sutras, 4 Chapters, verse 14 – 19 referred here by Nishchaladasa.
- Sarvajnatma concludes that Shastra should get primary credit, unique medicine for Samsara.

Topic 29 : अत्र केचिदाक्षिपन्ति

(२९) अत्र केचिदाक्षिपन्ति- (१) श्रवणादीनि महावाक्यानि च
समुच्चित्यैवापरोक्षज्ञानं जनयन्ति। केवलानि तु वाक्यानि
परोक्षमेव ज्ञानं जनयेयुः, नापरोक्षम् ।

(२) केवलवाक्यान्येव यद्यपरोक्षज्ञानं जनयेयुस्तर्हि व्यर्थानि
स्युः श्रवणमनननिदिध्यासनानीति।

- Mahavakya takes credit, not Guru or Sishya.
- Akshepa – objection by Vidyaranya camp.
- Samadhana – reply by Sarvajnata group, Samkshepa Shariram group.

Purva Pakshi Statement :

I) Mahavakya and Sravanam no. 1, Mananam and Nididhyasanam done by Sishyas intellect, combined, generates Aparoksha Jnanam.

- Don't neglect Sishyas role and hype Mahavakyam.

Vicharasahita Mahavakyam	Vichara Rahita Mahavakyam
Aparoksha Jnanam	Paroksha Jnanam

II) If Vichara Rahita Mahavakyam with Sravanam no. 3 generates Jnanam, Sravanam No. 1 / Mananam / Nididhyasanam – will become redundant, futile, Vyartham.

- Spiritual Sadhana will be only 15 minutes instruction by Guru, you are Jagat Karanam Brahman.
- Why long Abhyasa?

Purva Pakshi Continues :

- If Siddanta argues and says Sravanam No. 1, Mananam, Nididhyasanam, will not become redundant, how will obstacles of Pramana Asambavana, Prameya Asambavana, Viparita Bhavana be removed.

Revision (25) :

न च केवलमहावाक्यादपरोक्षमेव ज्ञानं जायते, श्रवणादीनां
त्वसंभावनाविपरीतभावनानिवृत्तावुपयुक्तत्वान्नव्यर्थतेति वाच्यम्।

- Internal debate between 2 Advaitins – Nishchaladasa (N) and Vidyaranya group (V).

What produces Aparoksha Jnanam?

Nishchaladasa

Vidyaranya

- Vichara Rahita, Kevala Mahavakyam produces Aparoksha Jnanam.

- Vichara Sahita Mahavakyam generates Aparoksha Jnanam.
- Kevala Mahavakyam produces only Paroksha Jnanam.

Panchadasi :

वाक्यमप्रतिबद्धं सत्प्राक्परोक्षावभासिते ।
करामलकवद्बोधमपरोक्षं प्रसूयते ॥६२॥

Then the great dictum, freed from the obstacles (of doubt and ambiguity), gives rise to a direct realization of the Truth, as a fruit in one's palm – truth which was earlier comprehended indirectly. [Chapter 1 – Verse 62]

परोक्षं ब्रह्मविज्ञानं शाब्दं देशिकपूर्वकम् ।
बुद्धिपूर्वकृतं पापं कृत्स्नं दहति वहिवत् ॥६३॥

The knowledge of Brahman obtained indirectly from the Guru, teaching the meaning of the great dictum, burns up like fire all sins, committed upto that attainment of knowledge [Chapter 1 – Verse 63]

अपरोक्षात्मविज्ञानं शाब्दं देशिकपूर्वकम् ।
संसारकारणाज्ञानतमसश्चण्डभास्करः ॥६४॥

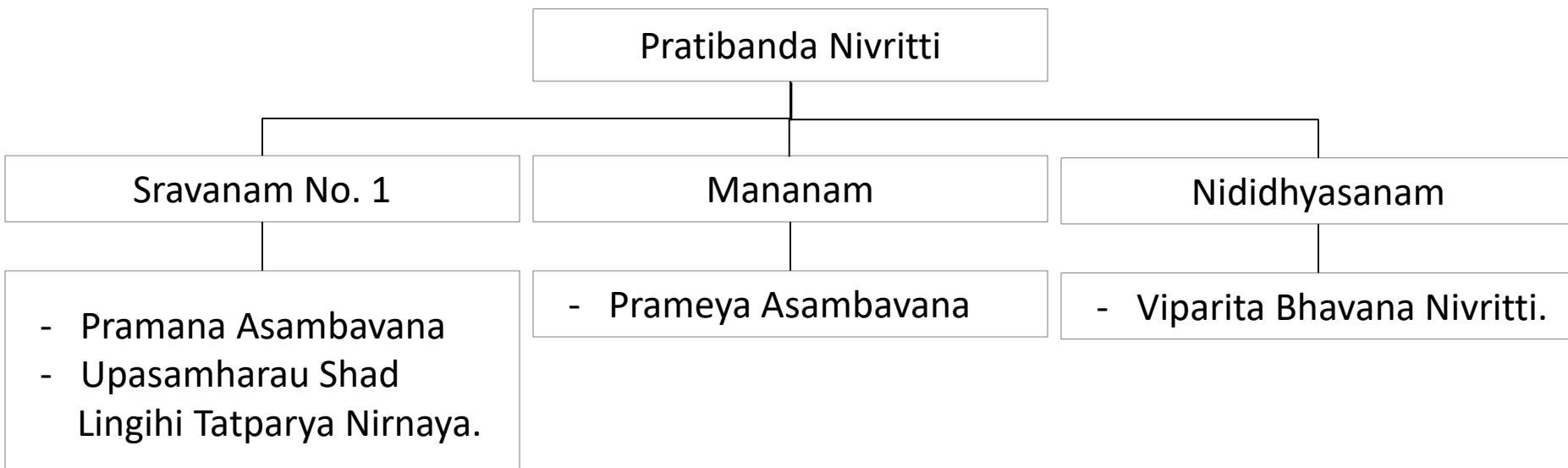
The direct realization of the knowledge of the Self obtained from the Guru's teaching of the great dictum, is like the scorching sun, that dispels the very darkness of Avidya, the root of all transmigratory existence. [Chapter 1 – Verse 64]

Purva Pakshi :

- If mere Mahavakyam Sravanam no. 3 can generate, “I am Jagat Karanam Brahman”, what is use of Sravanam No. 1, Mananam, Nididhyasanam.
- They will become redundant.

Nischala Dasa :

- Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam do not contribute to Jnanam.
- They help in removing 3 obstacles.



- Upaukatatvat, still relevant, no Vyarthi, Redundant, invalid.

Purva Pakshi :

- If Kevala Mahavakyam generates Aparoksha Jnanam, there will be no obstacles to remove.
- If Mahavakyam is heard, it will produce Aparoksha Jnanam only.
- Vidyaranya group and Madhusudhana Saraswati have the same view.
- Nishchaladasa has support of Sureshvaracharya and Sarvajnata Muni in Sankshepa Shariram.

Topic 30 : प्रथमाक्षेपस्य समाधानम्

(३०) प्रथमाक्षेपस्य समाधानम्- यदुक्तं शब्दसामान्यं परोक्षमेव ज्ञानं
जनयेदिति, नैतत्साधु। यतोऽयमेव स्वभावः शब्दस्य यत्
परोक्षापरोक्षरूपद्विविधज्ञानजनकत्वमिति।

- Nishchaladasa goes to fundamentals, word is Shabda Pramanam, capable of generating Jnanam.

Question :

- Can Shabda Pramanam generate Paroksha or Aparoksha Jnanam?

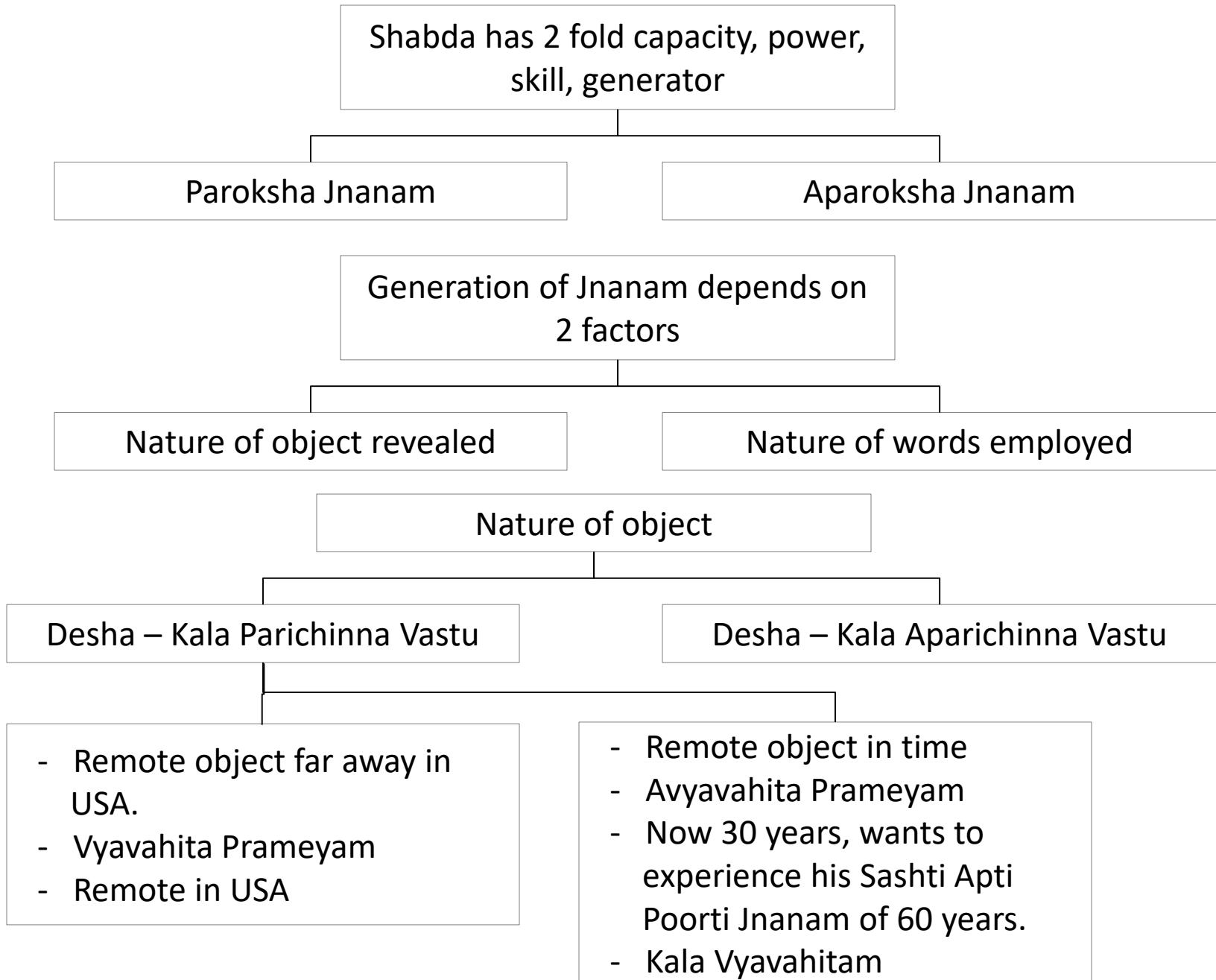
Nishchala Dasa :

- Shabda Pramanam can generate both Paroksha Jnanam and Aparoksha Jnanam depending on the object, Prameyam (Nature of object – Prameyam) and type of Shabda Pramanam used, and also context.
- Purva Pakshi – contention that it can generate only Aparoksha Jnanam is not acceptable.
- Only after n^{th} time – Vichara, Shabda can generate Jnanam.

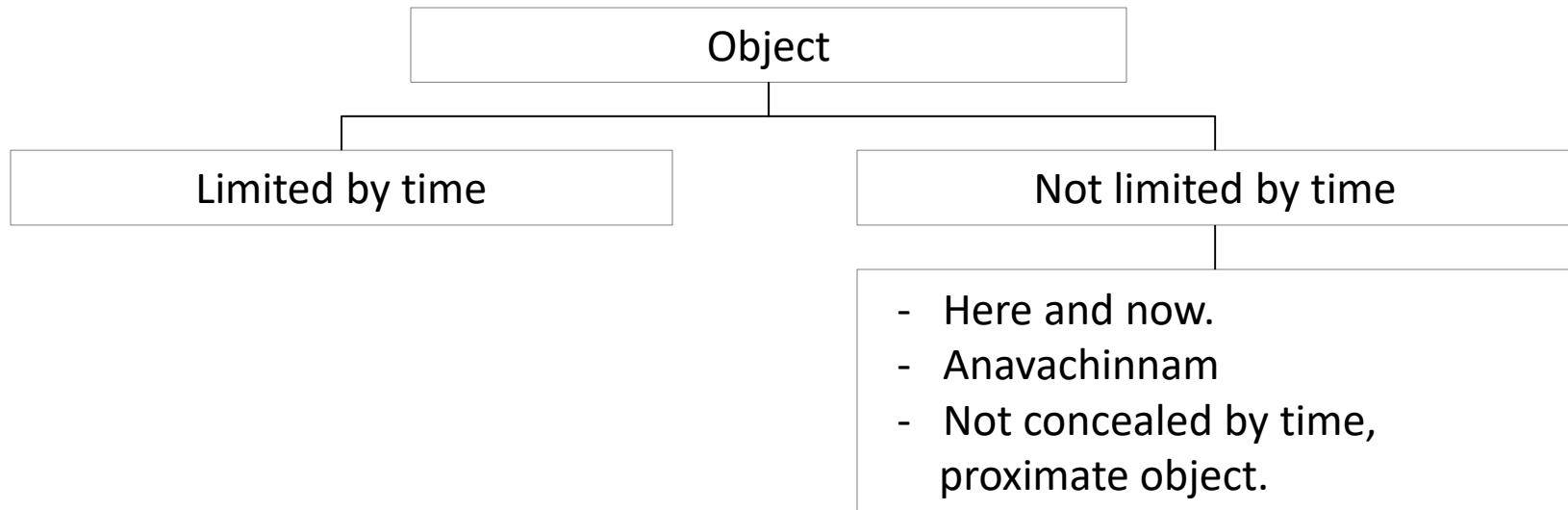
Nishchala dasa :

- Kevala Vakyam Paroksha Jnanam Eva Janayati – this statement of Purva Pakshi not acceptable.

Rule No. 1 :



- Avrutam – distanced by Vyavahitam (space) or Avyavahitam (time).
- Avarutam – Anavrutam.
- Avachinnam – Anadavachinnam.



Vyavahitam Vishayam	Avyavahita Vishayam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remote object - Limited by space and time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximate object. - Not limited by time and space.

Rule No. 2 :

- When Shabda Pramanam deals with remote object, it will only be Paroksha Jnanam.

Example :

- Knowledge of Heaven, Indra.

- Even though I have attained the knowledge, it is only remote, Paroksham.
- **Vyavahita Jnanam Paroksha Jnanam Sarvada Bavati, whether Laukika or Vedica Shabda Pramanam, if object is Vyavahita Vastu.**
- Jnanam of Paroksha Vastu – remote object always Paroksham.
- If Bhagawan describes, impact more, Devata Jnanam – Paroksha Jnanam.
- Svarga, eternally Paroksham for human beings.

अव्यवहितवस्तुविषयकं शाब्दं ज्ञानं परोक्षमपरोक्षं च भवति।
 यदा अव्यवहितवस्तुविषयकं ज्ञानं 'अस्ति' इति शब्देन जायते तदा
 अव्यवहितस्यापि वस्तुनो ज्ञानं परोक्षमेव भवति। यथा "दशमोऽस्ति"
 इत्यत्र "अस्ति" शब्देन जायमानमव्यवहितस्याप दशमपुरषस्य ज्ञानं
 परोक्षमेव भवति। यदा अव्यवहितवस्तुविषयकं ज्ञानं "इदमस्ति"
 इत्यादिशब्दप्रमाणेन जायते तदा तज्ज्ञानमपरोक्षमेव भवति,
 न परोक्षम्। यथा "दशमस्त्वमसि" इत्यत्र "त्वमसि" शब्देन जायमानं
 दशमपुरुषज्ञानमपरोक्षमेव भवति।

- Remote object will always be remote, whatever may be nature of Shabda Pramanam.

3rd Rule : Avyavahita Vastu

- When object is proximate, intimately available, it will generate either Paroksha or Aparoksha Jnanam.

Intimate Prameyam Shabda
Pramanam generates depending on
Nature of words used

Paroksha Jnanam

- “10th man is there”
- Dashamo Asti.

Aparoksha Jnanam

Guru :

- Tat Tvam Asi
- Aparoksham
- 10th man you are looking for is you yourself.
- Dashama Tvam Asmi.

एवमेव प्रकृतस्य ब्रह्मणः सर्वप्राणिप्रत्यगात्मभूतत्वादत्यन्ताव्यवहितस्य
नित्यापरोक्षरूपस्यापि ज्ञानं, 'तदस्त्' इत्यवान्तरवाक्येन परोक्षमेव जायते।
महावाक्यं तु 'दशमस्त्वमसि' इतिवत् श्रोतुरात्मत्वेनापरोक्षतया ब्रह्म
बोधयति। अत एव महावाक्येनाव्यवहितप्रत्यग्ब्रह्मापरोक्षज्ञानमेव
जायते, न त परोक्षमति।

Brahma Jnanam

Paroksha Jnanam

- Satyam Jnanam Anantham
Brahma.. [Taittriya Upanishad –
2 – 1 – 1]

Aparoksha Jnanam

- Consciousness in all Jivas

Taittriya Upanishad :

ॐ ब्रह्मविदाप्नोति परम् । तदेषाऽभ्युक्ता ।
सत्यं ज्ञानमनन्तं ब्रह्म ।
यो वेद निहितं गुहायां परमे व्योमन् ।
सोऽशनुते सर्वान् कामान्त्सह । ब्रह्मणा विपश्चिते ति ॥

Om brahmavidapnoti param, tadesa'bhyukta,
satyam jnanamanatam brahma,
yo veda nihitam guhayam parame vyoman,
so'snute sarvan kaman saha brahma vipasciteti ॥ 1 ॥

Om, the knower of Brahman attains the Supreme. With reference to that, is the following hymn recited :
Brahman is the Truth, Knowledge and Infinity. He who knows It as existing in the cave of the heart in the
transcendent akasa, realises all his desires along with omniscient Brahman. [II – I – 1]

- You need not work to experience Brahman.
- Sruti says you are Brahman.

Keno Upanishad :

प्रतिबोधविदितं मतम्
अमृतत्वं हि विन्दते ।
आत्मना विन्दते वीर्यं
विद्यया विन्दतेऽमृतम् ॥४॥

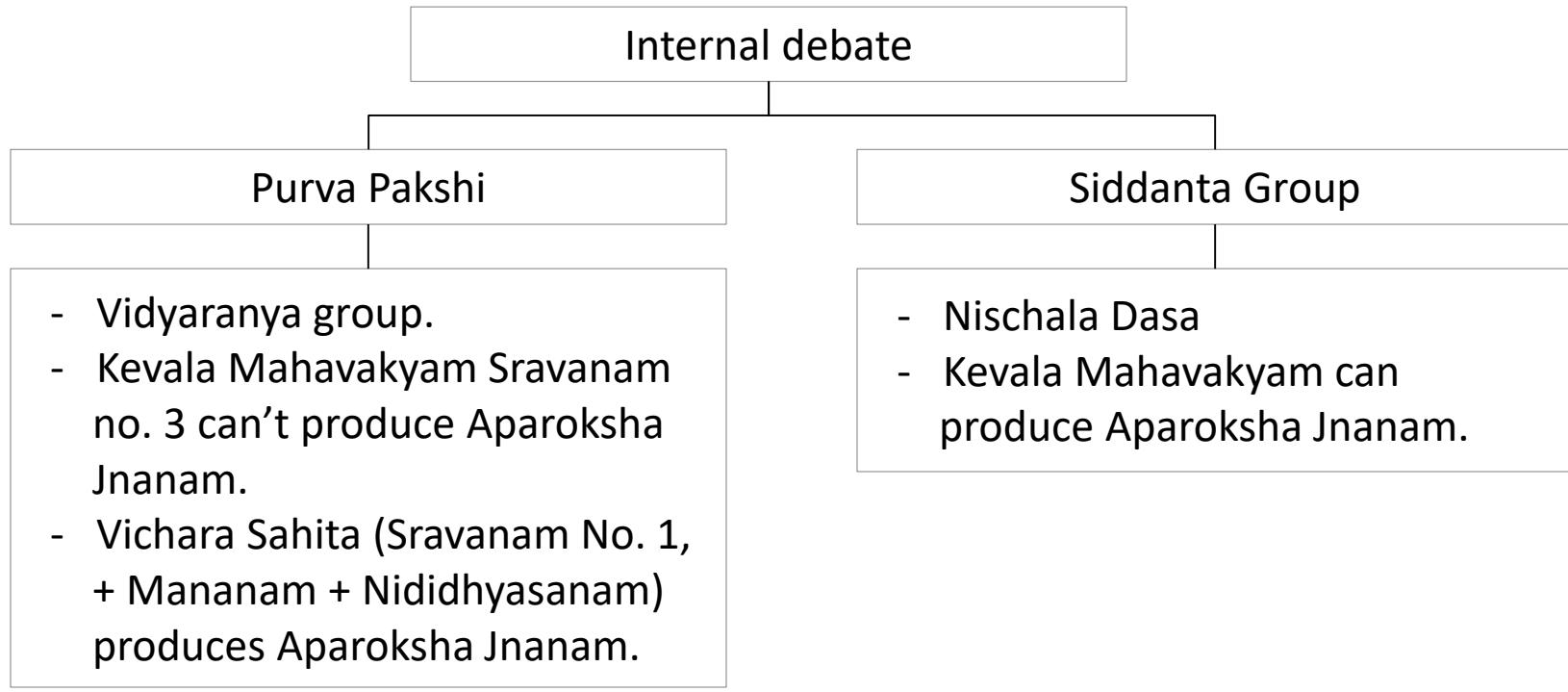
*Pratibodha-viditam matam
amrtatvam hi vindate.
Ātmanā vindate vīryam
vidyayā vindate'mṛtam.*

Indeed, he attains immortality, who intuits It in and through every modification of the mind. Through the Atman he obtains real strength, and through Knowledge, immortality. [II – 4]

- When knowledge is born of proximate Vastu, that knowledge without requiring Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam – is Aparoksha Jnanam like Dashamaha Asmi, Tvam Asmi.
- Brahman is Nitya Aparoksha Vastu, intimate subject.
- In all Pranis, consciousness is available.
- If Guru uses Asti it is Paroksham, if Guru uses Asmi – Aparoksha.
- Language can change meaning from Paroksham to Aparoksham.

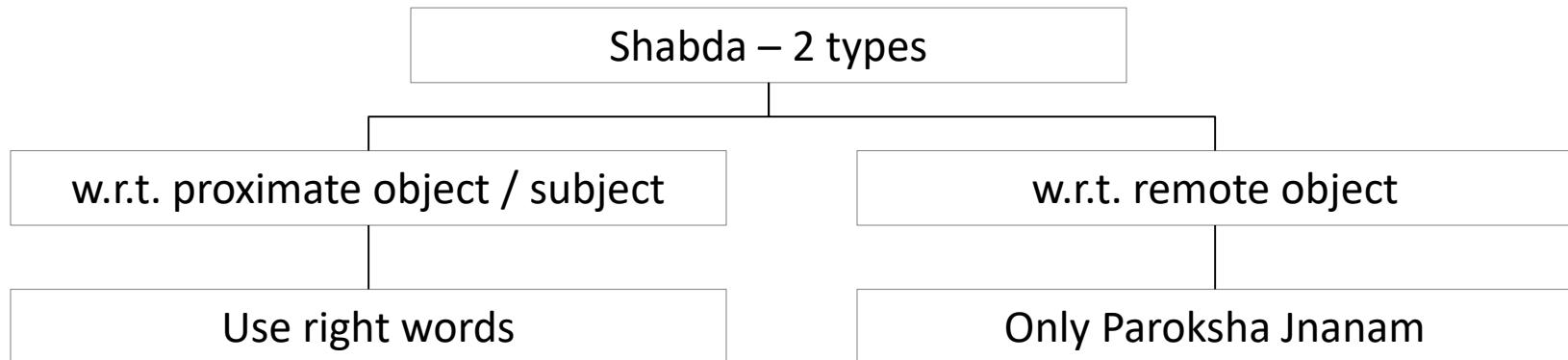
Revision (26) :

महावाक्यं तु 'दशमस्त्वमसि' इतिवत् श्रोतुरात्मत्वेनापरोक्षतया ब्रह्म बोधयति।
अत एव महावाक्येनाव्यवहितप्रत्यग्ब्रह्मापरोक्षज्ञानमेव जायते, न तु परोक्षमिति।



- Both accept Mahavakyam is capable of generating Aparoksha Jnanam.

Topic 30 :



Use right words

Brahman exists

You are Brahman

- Dashama Asti
- Paroksha Jnanam
- 10th man alive

- Tvam Dashama Asmi
- Aparoksha Jnanam
- You are 10th man

- **Knowledge about myself, subject can never be Paroksha Jnanam, always present with or without Jagat.**

I - Exist

Without Jagat

With

- Sushupti, sentient self alone exists without Jada Anatma, Advaitam.

Jagrat Jagat

Svapna Jagat

- I am always proximate entity.

- **Kevala Mahavakyam can generate Aparoksha Jnanam.**

Topic 31 : द्वितीयाक्षेपस्य समाधानम्

(३१) द्वितीयाक्षेपस्य समाधानम् --- यतूकं

महावाक्येनापरोक्षज्ञानोत्पत्यडीकारेऽपरोक्षज्ञानोत्पत्याधिकरणेऽसंभावनाध्यनुत्पत्तेः
श्रवणादीनां वैयर्थ्यं स्यादिति, तदसत्। कश्चन राजा स्वामात्यं भच्छुनामकं
चक्षुषा पश्यन्नपि विपरीत भावनया यथा न विवेद तं, तथा महावाक्येन
ब्रह्मापरोक्षज्ञानोत्पत्तावपि यस्यान्तः करणे असंभावनादिदोषाः प्रतिबन्धका
वर्तन्ते तस्य सकलङ्कंज्ञानं नैव फलाय कल्पते।

- Nishchala Dasas answer to 2nd objection raised by Vidyaranya group for Siddantis assertion : “Kevala Mahavakya can generate Aparoksha Jnanam”.
- Technical topic.

Purva Pakshi :

- Suppose Mahavakya Sravanam no. 3 produces Aparoksha Jnanam in the mind of student which is locus of knowledge, then 3 fold obstacles will not exist for him with Aparoksha Jnanam.

3 obstacles

Pramana Asambavana

- Interpretational problem, Dvaitam or Advaitam.
- Removed by Sravanam no. 1, hearing Sruti.

Prameya Asambavana

- Logical, external contradiction.
- Aneka Pramana Dosha.
- Removed by Mananam.

Viparita Bavana

- Habitual problem.
- Feeling and knowledge gap
- Removed by Nididhyasanam.

- 3 obstacles can't coexist in such a student's mind, then they become futile.

Brihadaranyaka Upanishad :

स हौवाच, न वा अरे पत्युः कामाय पतिः प्रियो
भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय पतिः प्रियो भवति । न वा
अरे जायायै कामाय जाया प्रिया भवति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय जाया प्रिया भवति । न वा अरे पुत्राणां
कामाय पुत्राः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय पुत्राः
प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे वित्तस्य कामाय वित्तं प्रियं
भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय वित्तं प्रियं भवति । न वा
अरे पशुनां कामाय पशवः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय पशवः प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे ब्रह्मणः
कामाय ब्रह्म प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय ब्रह्म प्रियं
भवति । न वा अरे क्षत्रस्य कामाय क्षत्रं प्रियं भवति,
आत्मनस्तु कामाय क्षत्रं प्रियं भवति । न वा अरे लोकानां
कामाय लोकाः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय लोकाः
प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे देवानां कामाय देवाः प्रिया
भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय देवाः प्रिया भवन्ति । न
वा अरे वेदानां कामाय वेदाः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय वेदाः प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे भूतानां
कामाय भूतानि प्रियाणि भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय
भूतानि प्रियाणि भवन्ति । न वा अरे सर्वस्य कामाय
सर्वं प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय सर्वं प्रियं भवति ।
आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः—श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्यो निदित्या-
सितव्यो मैत्रेयि ; आत्मनि खल्वरे दृष्टे श्रुते मते विज्ञात
इदं सर्वं विदितम् ॥ ५ ॥

sa hoväca na vä are patyuù kämäya patiù priyo bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya patiù priyo bhavati
na vä are jäyäyai kämäya jäyä priyä bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya jäyä priyä bhavati
na vä are puträfö kämäya puträù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya puträù priyä bhavanti
na vä are vittasya kämäya vittaò priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya vittaò priyaò bhavati
na vä are paàünäö kämäya paàavaù priyä bhavanti
ätmanastu kämäya paàavaù priyä bhavanti
na vä are brahmaiaù kämäya brahma priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya brahma priyaò bhavati
na vä are kåatrasya kämäya kåatraò priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya kåatraò priyaò bhavati
na vä are lokänäö kämäya lokäù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya lokäù priyä bhavanti
na vä are devänäö kämäya deväù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya deväù priyä bhavanti
na vä are vedänäö kämäya vedäù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya vedäù priyä bhavanti
na vä are bhütänäö kämäya bhütäni priyäfí bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya bhütäni priyäfí bhavanti
na vä are sarvasya kämäya sarvaò priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya sarvaò priyaò bhavaty
ätmä vä are draáúavyaù àrotavyo mantavyo
nididhyäsitavyo maitreyy ätmani khalvare dýiáue
àrute mate vijñäta idao sarvaò viditaò ॥ 5 ॥

He said : It is not for the sake of the husband, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the wife, my dear, that she is loved, but for one's own sake that she is loved. It is not for the sake of the sons, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of wealth, my dear, that it is loved, but for one's own sake that it is loved. It is not for the sake of the Brahmana, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the Ksatriya, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the worlds, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of the gods, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of the beings, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of all, my dear, that all is loved, but for one's own sake that it is loved. The Self, my dear Maitreyi, should be realised – should be heard of, reflected on and meditated upon. By the realisation of the Self, my dear, through hearing, reflection and meditation, all this is known. [II – IV - 5]

Nishchala Dasa reply :

- Tatu Asat, not true.
- Even after generation of Jnanam, 3 problems can coexist, Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam can still be relevant to remove obstacles.

Aparoksha Jnanam

- Sa Pratibandhaka
- With 3 problems
- When student has 3 problems, the Jnanam appears as Paroksha Jnanam.
- Student can't get benefit of Aparoksha Jnanam at the same time it does not come under Paroksha Jnanam.

- Apratibandaka / Nishpratibandaka.
- Without 3 problems.

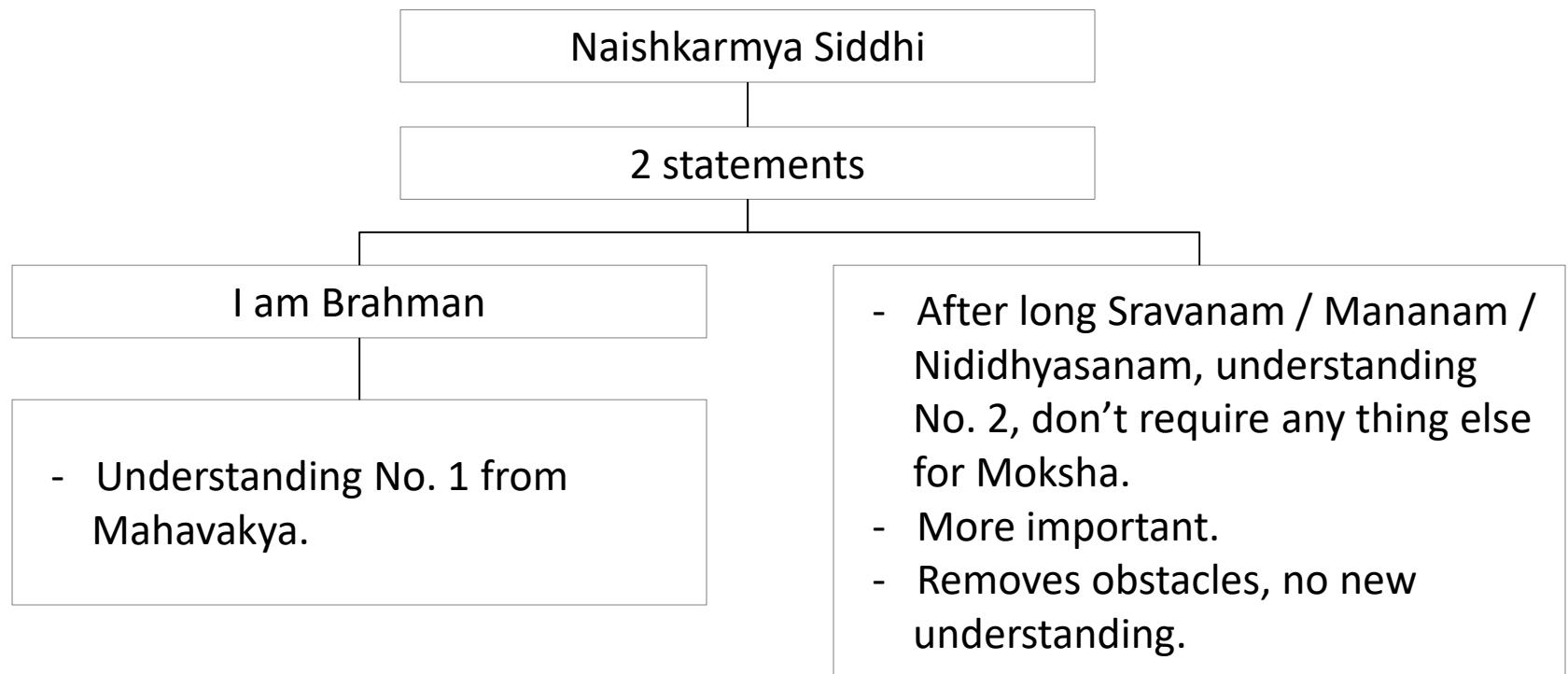
- Student mistakes Aparoksha Jnanam as Paroksha Jnanam.
- He thinks he has to meditate for Aparoksha Jnanam.

- When student continues Sravanam No. 1 – Mananam and Nididhyasanam after Mahavakya Jnanam, Pratibandas go away one day and his Jnanam gets converted to Nishpratibandaka Jnanam.
- He now understands that knowledge he always had was Aparoksha Jnanam which he mistook as Paroksha Jnanam.
- No new experience, Jnanam.
- Unobstructed knowledge helps one to convert Δ format into binary format.

Vidyaranya Group	Nischala Dasa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kevala Mahavakyam gives Paroksha Jnanam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kevala Mahavakyam gives Sapratibandaka Aparoksha Jnanam.

- Sravanam No. 1, Mananam / Nididhyasanam does not generate Aparoksha Jnanam.
- It does not convert Paroksha Jnanam into Aparoksha Jnanam.
- Only removes Pratibanda.
- Knowledge I have is Aparoksha Jnanam from Mahavakyam.
- I don't have to work separately for Aparoksha Jnanam and sit in meditation.

- I don't require separate, Sakshatkara, realisation, mystic experience.
- **Understanding is more than enough to claim I was, I am, I will be ever free.**



Story :

- Minister by name Bharchuhu Mentioned in Saankshepa Sharirakam.
- In vichara Sagara, 5th Chapter – Page 134 – 142, analysed.
- Because of Jealousy, other ministers wanted to finish him off.
- Conspired and sent him to forest to solve tribal problem.
- Minister solved problem but got trapped in the forest.

- Rumour was spread that minister has died and has become Ghost.
- King goes to forest for hunting and meets Bharchu and king became afraid and started running.

Our Misconception :

- We are Jiva running in Jagrat with misconception I am Jiva not a witness of my mind.

King Misconception :

- Bharuch is wandering Ghost not live minister.

Pratyaksha Pramanam	Shastra Pramanam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reveal alive minister, spiritual student. - Jnanam reveals Aparoksha minister but I have wrong notion, Dosha given by jealous minister. - King does not have Aparoksha Jnanam as Aparoksha Jnanam. - Aparoksha taken as Paroksham, Bharchu Ghost. - Eyes – Nirdushta Pramanam not accepted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reveal I am pure Chaitanyam not thoughts in my mind. - Knowledge reveals Aparoksham but I have wrong notion of Jivatvam given by others. - Shastra, Nirdushta Pramanam, not accepted. - Aham Brahma Asmi fact. - Aparoksha Jnanam of myself - Student does not want to accept it as Aparoksha Jnanam.

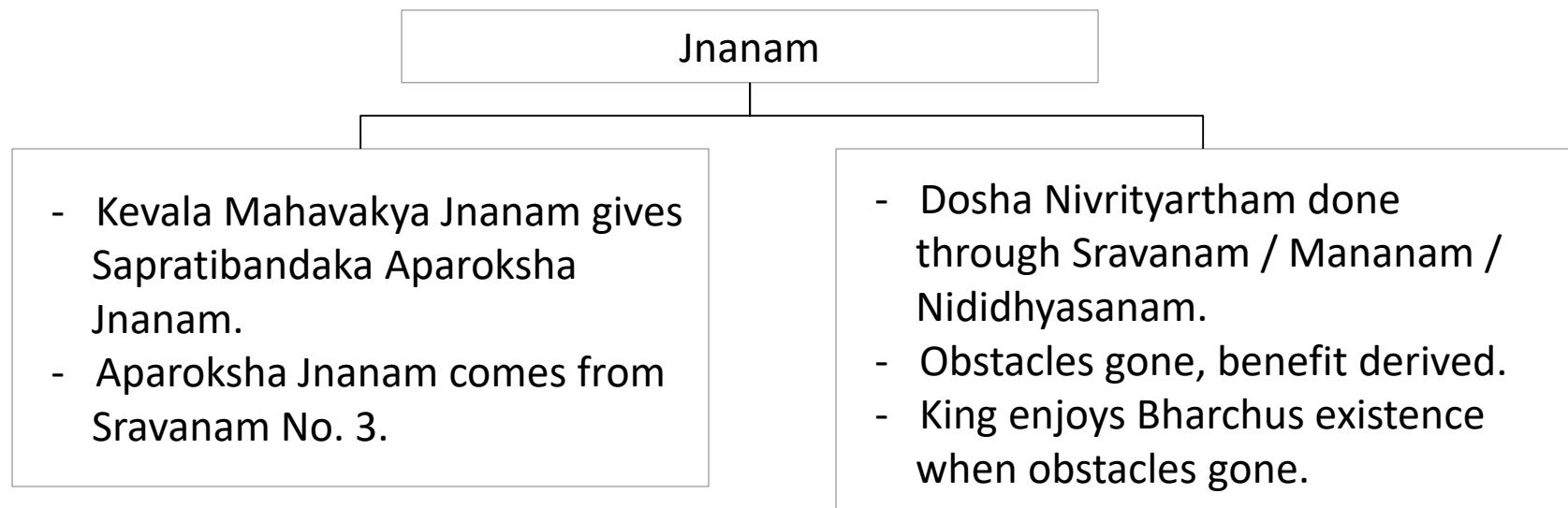
Pratyaksha Pramanam	Shastra Pramanam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King refuses to accept Bharchu as Bharchu. - Enquiry required to remove misconception. - No new Anubhava other than seeing through same eyes. - Removing misconception is realisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Says, I have no realisation. - Mahavakya enquiry required to remove misconception. - Other than understanding in class, no meditation required. - Viparita Bhavana removal is realisation. - No other realisation other than right understanding required. - Didn't understand Aparoksha Jnanam as Aparoksham. - Not registered Aham Brahma Asmi not because of lack of knowledge, or understanding, but because of misconceptions.

- Pratibandaka Vartante, obstacles are there for his Sakalankam Jnanam, Sapratibandaka Jnanam with impurities,
- Neiva Phalaya Kalpate, Jnanam does not benefit.
- Have knowledge no benefit, no realisation.
- I think, wrongly that after some realisation in meditation, I will be liberated, postpone Moksha.

- Sravanam No. 1, Mananam, Nididhyasanam is meant to understand that there is no other realisation in meditation.

अतः प्रतिबन्धकीभूतदोषनिवृत्यर्थं तेन श्रवनादिकमवश्यमावर्तनीयम्।
 यस्य तु पुनर्बुद्धौ महाभाग्यवशात् रागद्वेषादिकारणीभूतासंबावनादिदोषाः
 नैव विद्यन्ते तस्य श्रवणादिवैयर्थ्यमिष्टमेव।

- Pratibanda Nivritti is solution.



- Without misconception, when king meets minister and takes Pratyaksha Jnanam as fact, he will embrace and be happy.

- Without 3 obstacles, when I hear Mahavakyam, I take it as Pramanam and then drop Raaga Dvesha in the intellect, can embrace Atma.
- By Sravanam drop interpretational problem, Mananam – logical problems, and by Nididhyasanam drop ego – Deha Abhimana.
- This comes by great Punyam, Mahabhagyashala, rare student.
- Asambavana Dosha cause of powerful Raaga Dvesha, Neiva Vidyate.**
- Sravanam, Mananam, Nididhyasanam, Vedantic meditation, Samadhi, not required for all.
- Without going to Savikalpa, Nirvikalpa Samadhi, can accept Shastra revealing a fact.

एवंश्वज्ञानस्य साक्षात्कारणं महावाक्यमेव, न श्रवणादि।
 श्रवणादि तु ज्ञानप्रतिबन्धकीभूतासंभावनादिदोषापनयनमात्रं कुर्यात्।
 तावान्मात्रेण श्रवणाध्यपि ज्ञानसाधनमिति गौण्या वृत्योच्यते।
 तथा विवेकादिचतुष्टयमपि श्रवणाध्युपकारकतया ज्ञानसाधनमित्येवोच्यते।
 तथा च विवेकादिसाधनचतुष्टयसंपन्न एवाधिकारीति सिद्धम्।

- We don't say Samadhi, Sravanam redundant but are required only for Pratibandaka Nivritti.

- Vidyaranya says, its compulsory for realisation.
- **Jnanasya Sakshat Karanam Mahavakyam eva.**
- **Understanding Mahavakyam alone is direct cause for Moksha.**
- Sravanam no. 1, Mananam, Nididhyasanam, can't produce knowledge as they are not Pramanam.
- Meditation to remove habitual Jiva Bhava, I am father, boss, rich, learned, son... notions arising in the mind during Vyavahara.
- To get out of Δ format, Sravanam, Mananam, Nididhyasanam – useful.
- Dropping Δ format is aim of “Nididhyasanam”.
- Sravanam, Mananam, Nididhyasanam – Dosha Apanayana Matram Kuryat.
- Remove Asambavana Dosha which makes Jnanam as Sapratipadaka Jnanam, and which does not help you to come to binary format.
- Apratipadaka Jnanam alone will help me to come to binary format.

Revision 27 :

Topic 31 :

Conclusion of Topic :

- **Mahavakyam alone generates Aparoksha Jnanam.**
- Sravanam No. 1, Mananam, Nididhyasanam, Upakramadhi Vichara contribute to knowledge by removing misconception but can't generate Jnanam.

2 Examples :

- Dashama and Bharchu Drishtanta.

3rd Example :

- More powerful, useful.

Mahabharata :

- Karna has misconception, he is Suta Putra, Charioteers son...

2 Problems hesitations of misconception

- Hesitates to take message as a fact.
- Incredible, I am Kunti Putra.

- Doubts his understanding as Aparoksha Jnanam.
- Intellect refuses to accept it as Aparoksha Jnanam.

- If 2 hesitations are there, even though Karna has Aparoksha Jnanam, he can't get benefit of Jnanam.
- To derive benefit, get rid of 2 hesitations.
- Kunti has to give long explanation.
- Kinti had Special boon from Surya Devata, can't declare to world, body put in box, found by charioteer.

- Story to remove hesitation.
- “You are my son” – is Aparoksha Jnanam, factual statement.
- Intellectual hesitation is to be removed by Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam, not validate message.
- What story does?
- Removes misconception from intellect – 2 fold hesitation.

I) Is message fact or not.

II) Is my understanding Aparoksha Jnanam or not.

- Then can claim I am Kunti Putra, no mystic experience.
- Status Karna claims and derives benefit.
- When Hesitation is there, no Phalam.

Nishchala Dasa :

- When student understands I am Brahman from Mahavakyam in class, Aparoksha Jnanam generated in the mind of student, valid, comes from Nirdushta Veda Pramana.
- I am Brahman, understood Mahavakyam.
- I have Aparoksha Jnanam.
- I have several strong powerful Misconceptions regarding myself.
- Therefore I say, I have understanding but lack experience of Brahman.

Teaching

- Not this is Brahman
- Pratyaksha Jnanam.
- That is Brahman
- Paroksham
- I am Brahman
- As I receive it is Aparoksha Jnanam.

- **We hesitate to accept understanding as Aparoksha Jnanam.**
- Why?
- Misconception.

2 fold hesitations

- Is my understanding called Sakshatkara.

Truth :

- Understanding is Sakshatkara.

- Is message a fact or not?
- How can I be Brahman?
- I am embodiment of Brahma – confusions.

- Sravanam No. 3, Mananam, Nididhyasanam, Meditation, Samadhi not meant to generate Aparoksha Jnanam but to remove misconceptions.
- When misconceptions go, I wont hesitate to claim my understanding itself as Aproksha Jnanam, Sakshatkara.

- I will never have hesitation in accepting message as fact.
- Therefore, I am Nitya Mukta Brahman.
- I have Sakshatkara, fact comes as a result of Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam removing obstacles.
- When I accept this fact, I am ready to enter binary format.
- Entering binary format means not postponing Moksha for the future but claiming it here and now.

- **Nishchaladasa :**

Sravanam / Mananam / Nididhyasanam – does not generate Aparoksha Jnanam.

- **Jnanam is generated only by Mahavakyam.**
- **Understanding Mahavakya is Sakshat Kara, not Sravanam No. 1, Mananam / Nididhyasanam.**
- Nishchala Dasa does not negates role of Sravanam, Mananam, Nididhyasanam.
- Nididhyasanam does not produce mystic experience, only removes habitual Jiva Bhava.
- Dosha Apanayanam Matram.
- Removes intellectual deficiency.
- Asambavana Dosha Trayam (Pramana, Prameya, Viparita Bavana Doshas).
- 3 Should be eliminated, otherwise I wont accept understanding as Sakshatkara, will say I have understanding, no Sakshatkara.

- Wait eternally for thought free, Turiya status to arrive.
- **What happens in Samadhi has nothing to do with Jnanam or its validity.**
- Understanding is Saksatkara.
- For that understanding remove misconceptions.
- **Biggest misconception :**
Meditation produces Aparoksha Sakshat Kara.
- Sravana Traya presented as means of knowledge because they have an indirect role.
- This status we give is only figurative – Gaunya Vrittaya.
- 4 fold qualifications – Viveka Chatushtayam are Jnana Sadhana, means of knowledge, figuratively.
- Sadhana Chatushtaya Sampatti removes intellectual obstacles, helps in Sravanam etc.

Conclusion :

- All eleven Sadhanas mentioned before are contributory Sadhakas to remove obstacles.
 - Yajnadhi Trayam (3)
 - Vivekadhichatushtayam (4).
 - Sravanadhi Trayam (3)
 - Independent Analysis of Jivatma, Paramatma (1).
- One who has 4 fold qualifications alone is Adhikari.
- Topic overs (15 – 31).

Topic 32 : Vishaya Niroopanam विषयनिरूपणम्

(३२) विषयनिरूपणम्- अयं च ग्रन्थः जीवब्रह्मैक्यं प्रतिपादयति।

अतः प्रत्यक्परचितोरैक्यमेवास्य ग्रन्थस्य विषयः।

सर्वे वेदास्तमेवार्थं प्रतिपादयन्ति। इतोऽन्यथा द्वैतवादिनो
वेदविरुद्धर्थवादित्वाद्वेदवाह्याः शठाः=गृढविप्रियकारिणः=प्रत्यक्षं
स्तुतिकर्तारः परोक्षे चातिदूषकाः ॥

- Understanding Tat Tvam Asi is Ghettimelam, one minute affair but for this marriage one has to put lot of efforts.
- Jivatma / Paramatma Aikyam means understanding I am Brahman, Sakshatkara.

Anubandha Chatushtayam

Adhikari

Vishaya Nirupanam

Prayojanam

Sambandha

- One who has Sadhana Chatustayam concluded here, (15 – 31).
- Qualified student.

Vishaya :

- Analysis of subject matter of Vedanta Shastra and Vichara Sagara Grantha.
- Ayam cha Grantha, Jiva / Brahman – Pratipadayanti, reveals essential oneness of Jiva and Brahman.
- Superficially there is a difference which creates Samsara.
- To remove confusion caused by superficial difference, equation is required.
- Lack of knowledge of the equation makes life a burden.

Chandogya Upanishad :

सोऽहं भगवो मन्त्रविदेवास्मि नात्मविच्छुतं
हयेव मे भगवद् दशभ्यस्तरति शोकमात्मविदिति
सोऽहं भगवः शोचामि तं मा भगवाञ्छोकस्य
पारं तारयत्विति तं होवाच यद्वै किंचैतदध्यगीष्ठा
नामैवैतत् ॥ ६.१.३ ॥

so'ham bhagavo mantravidevāsmi nātmavicchrutam
hyeva me bhagavaddṛśebhyastarati śokamātmaviditi
so'ham bhagavaḥ śocāmi tam mā bhagavāñchokasya
pāraṇ tārayatviti tam hovāca yadvai kiṃcaitadadhyaṅghīṣṭhā
nāmaivaitat || 7.1.3 ||

'True, I have learnt much, but I know only the word meaning. I do not know the Self. Sir, I have heard from great persons like you that only those who know the Self are able to overcome sorrow. I am suffering from sorrow. Please take me across the ocean of sorrow.' Sanatkumāra then said to Nārada, 'Everything you have learnt so far is just words'. [7 - 1 - 3]

Brihadaranyaka Upanishad :

स होवाचः न वा अरे पत्युः कामाय पतिः प्रियो भवति,
आत्मनस्तु कामाय पतिः प्रियो भवति ।
न वा अरे जायायै कामाय जाया प्रिया भवति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय जाया प्रिया भवति । न वा अरे पूत्राणां कामाय पुत्राः
प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय पुत्राः प्रिया भवन्ति ।
न वा अरे वित्तस्य कामाय वित्तं प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय वित्तं प्रियं भवति । न वा अरे ब्रह्मणः कामाय ब्रह्म
प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय ब्रह्म प्रियं भवति ।
न वा अरे क्षत्रस्य कामाय क्षत्रं प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय
क्षत्रं प्रियं भवति । न वा अरे लोकानां कामाय लोकाः प्रिया भवन्ति,
आत्मनस्तु कामाय लोकाः प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे देवानां कामाय देवाः
प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय देवाः प्रिया भवन्ति ।
न वा अरे भूतानां कामाय भूतानि प्रियाणि भवन्ति,
आत्मनस्तु कामाय भूतानि प्रियाणि भवन्ति ।
न वा अरे सर्वस्य कामाय सर्वं प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय सर्वं प्रियं भवति ।
आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्यो निदिध्यासितव्यो मैत्रेयि,
आत्मनो वा अरे दर्शनेन अवणेन मत्या विजानेनेदं सर्वं विदितम् ॥ ५ ॥

sa hovāca: na vā are patyuḥ kāmāya patiḥ priyo bhavati,
ātmanastu kāmāya patiḥ priyo bhavati |
na vā are jāyāyai kāmāya jāyā priyā bhavati,
ātmanastu kāmāya jāyā priyā bhavati |
na vā are pūtrāṇāṁ kāmāya putrāḥ priyā bhavanti,
ātmanastu kāmāya putrāḥ priyā bhavanti |
na vā are vittasya kāmāya vittam priyam bhavati,
ātmanastu kāmāya vittam priyam bhavati |
na vā are brahmaṇah kāmāya brahma priyam bhavati,
ātmanastu kāmāya brahma priyam bhavati |
na vā are kṣatrasya kāmāya kṣatram priyam bhavati,
ātmanastu kāmāya kṣatram priyam bhavati |
na vā are lokānāṁ kāmāya lokāḥ priyā bhavanti,
ātmanastu kāmāya lokāḥ priyā bhavanti |
na vā are devānāṁ kāmāya devāḥ priyā bhavanti,
ātmanastu kāmāya devāḥ priyā bhavanti |
na vā are bhūtānāṁ kāmāya bhūtāni priyāṇi bhavanti,
ātmanastu kāmāya bhūtāni priyāṇi bhavanti |
na vā are sarvasya kāmāya sarvam priyam bhavati,
ātmanastu kāmāya sarvam priyam bhavati |
ātmā vā are draṣṭavyaḥ śrotavyo mantavyo
nididhyāsitavyo maitreyi, ātmano vā are darśanena
śravaṇena matyā vijñānenedam sarvam veditam || 5 ||

He said: It is not for the sake of the husband, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the wife, my dear, that she is loved, but for one's own sake that she is loved. It is not for the sake of the sons, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of wealth, my dear, that it is loved, but for one's own sake that it is loved. It is not for the sake of the Brāhmaṇa, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the Kṣatriya, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the worlds, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of the gods, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of the beings, my -dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of all, my dear, that all is loved, but for one's own sake that it is loved. The Self, my dear Maitreyī, should be realised—should be heard of, reflected on and meditated upon. By the realisation of the Self, my dear, through hearing, reflection and meditation, all this is known. [2 - 4 - 5] 343

Taittriya Upanishad :

यदा ह्यैष एतस्मिन्नदृश्येऽनात्म्येऽनिरुक्तेऽनिलयनेऽभयं
प्रतिष्ठां विन्दते । अथ सोऽभयं गतो भवति ।
यदा ह्यैष एतस्मिन्नुदरमन्तरं कुरुते ।
अथ तस्य भयं भवति । तत्वेव भयं विदुषोऽमन्वानस्य ।
तदप्येष श्लोको भवति ॥ ३ ॥

yada hyevisa etasminnadrasye'nirukte'nilayane'bhayam
pratistham vindate, atha so'bhayam gato bhavati,
yada hyevisa etasminnudaramantaram kurute,
atha tasya bhayam bhavati, tattveva bhayam viduso, manvanasya,
tadapyesha sloko bhavati ॥ 3 ॥

When this seeker attains the fearless oneness with Brahman who is invisible, incorporeal, inexplicable and unsupported, then he becomes free from fear. When however, he makes even the slightest distinction in Brahman, then there is danger for him. That very same Brahman Himself becomes the source of fear for him who makes a difference and who reflects not. To the same effect, there is the following Vaidika verse. [II – VII – 3]

- We become Samsari without knowledge of equation.

Equation required under
special condition

- Evidently equal $8 = 8$
- Equation not required.

- 2 things evidently different.
- $2 = 9$
- Equation not possible.

- $5 + 3 = 9 - 1$
- Pratyaksha reports different.
- Essentially 8, not visible.
- Equation revealed.

- If Jivatma and Paramatma evidently same or totally different, equation not required.
- Pratyaksha, Anumana, etc reveal difference.

- Atma not visible.

Keno Upanishad :

न तत्र चक्षुर् गच्छति न वाग् गच्छति नो मनः
 न विद्मो न विजानीमो यथैतदनुशिष्यात्
 अन्यदेव तद् विदितादथो अविदितादधि
 इति शुश्रुम पूर्वेषां ये नस्तद् व्याचचक्षिरे ॥ ३ ॥

*Na tatra cakṣur gacchati na vāg gacchati no manah
 na vidmo na vijānimo yathaitad-anuśiṣyāt
 Anyadeva tad vidiṭād atho avidiṭādadhi
 Iti śuśruma pūrveṣān̄ ye nastad vyācacacakṣire*

They eye does not go there, nor speech, nor mind. We do not know That. We do not know how to instruct one about It. It is distinct from the known and above the unknown. We have heard it, so stated the preceptors who taught us that. [I – 3]

- There is superficial difference with essential oneness.
- Therefore equation required.

5th Vedanta Capsule :

- By forgetting Jivatma is Brahman, I make life into a burden.
- By remembering, make life Maha blessing.
- Therefore Vedanta requires equation.

Pratyak Chitu
Jivatma Chaitanyam



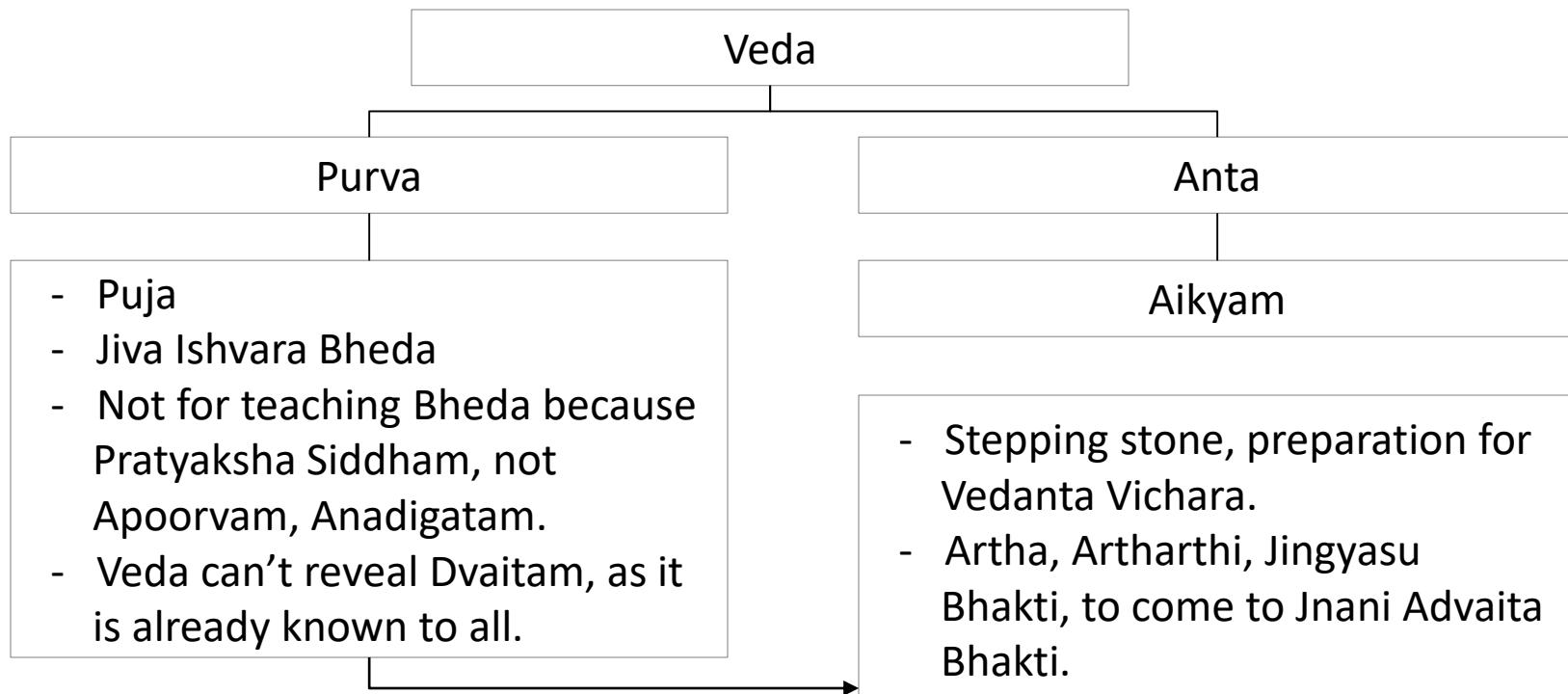
Param Chit
Universal Consciousness

- Both are one nondual consciousness.
- Not 2 separate things – not Dvaitam.

Dvaitam	Visishta Advaitam	Advaitam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jivatma / Paramatma 2 separate things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part – whole - Jiva part of Paramatma. - He is fire, I am Spark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aikyam - Jivatma = Paramatma.

Dvaita Darshanam

- Sarva Veda Tan Eva Artham Pratipadayanti.
- Veda Purva and Vedanta talk of Advaitam only.



Katho Upanishad :

सर्वे वेदा यत्पदमामनन्ति तपांसि सर्वाणि च यद्गुदन्ति ।
यदिच्छन्तो ब्रह्मचर्यं चरन्ति तत्ते पदं संग्रहेण ब्रवीम्योमित्येतत् ॥ १५ ॥

Sarve veda yat padam amananti tapamsi sarvani ca yad vadanti,
Yad icchanto brahma-caryam caranti tat te padam sangrahena bravimy-om-ity-etad ॥ 15 ॥

Yama said : The goal (word) which all the Veda-s delcare of (praise), which all penances proclaim, and wishing for which they lead the life of Brahmacharin, that goal (word) I will briefly tell thee. It is Om." [I – II – 15]

Itaha Anatha Dvaita Vadis :

- Sankhya, Yoga, Veiseshika, Nyaya, Purva Mimamsa, Dvaitin, Visishta Advaitin, Veda Viruddhas.

Katho Upanishad :

मनसैवेदमाप्तव्यं नेह नानाऽस्ति किंचन ।
मृत्योः स मृत्युं गच्छति य इह नानेव पश्यति ॥ ११ ॥

Manasai-vedam aptavyam, neha nanasti kincana,
Mrtyoh sa mrtyum gacchati, ya iha naneva pasyanti ॥ 11 ॥

By mind alone could this (Brahman) be obtained (realised) ; then there is no difference here at all. He, who sees any difference here, goes from death to death. [II – I – 11]

Mundak Upanishad :

ब्रह्मैवेदममृतं पुरस्ताद् ब्रह्म पश्चाद् ब्रह्म दक्षिणतश्चोत्तरेण ।
अधश्चोर्ध्वं च प्रसृतं ब्रह्मैवेदं विश्वमिदं वरिष्ठम् ॥ ११ ॥

Bramai-vedam-amrtam purastad brahma pascad brahma daksinatas-cottarena
adhas-cordhvam ca prasrtam brahma-vedam visva-midam varistham ॥ 11 ॥

Verily, all this is the Immortal Brahman. He is everywhere – above, below, in front, at the back, on the right, on the left. All this world is indeed the Supreme Brahman. [II – II – 11]

- Dvaitins are indirectly causing harm to society, Adamant, say Veda is wonderful but give wrong teaching.
- Once Advaitam is forgotten, student in Δ format, Jiva / Jagat / Ishvara format, Bhagawan can't help us.
- Bagawans role is Karma Phala Dhata in Δ format.
- Has to do justice to Sanchita, Agami, Prarabda Karma, gives repeated births.

Topic 33 : प्रयोजनलक्षणम्-

Benefit of Jivatma – Paramatna Aikyam :

(३३) प्रयोजनलक्षणम्--- सर्वप्रपञ्चकारणीभूताज्ञानं तत्कार्यदृश्यजातं सर्वं
द्वैतं च जननमरणप्रवन्धरूपाखिलदुःखनिदानत्वान्महानर्थं इति
श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराणेतिहासानुभवादिसकलप्रमाणसिद्धम्। ईदृशानर्थनिवृत्तिः
परमानन्दावाप्निश्च मोक्ष इतुच्यते। अयमेव मोक्षोऽस्य ग्रन्थस्य परमप्रयोजनम्।

- What is nature of Prayojanam, benefit of Jivatma / Paramatma Aikya Jnanam.
- Benefit = Moksha.

Moksha

Agyana Nivritti

Dvaita Nivritti

Revelation of Advaitam

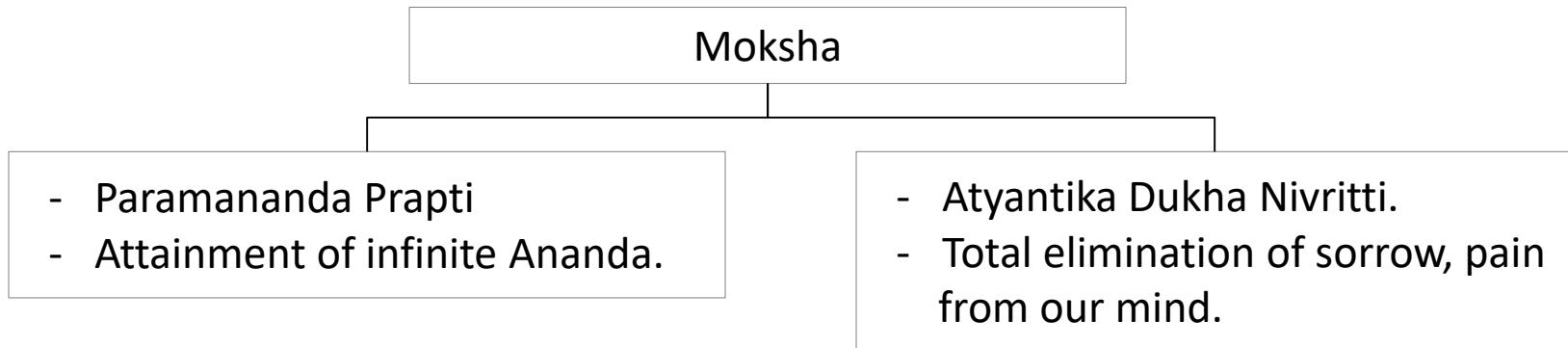
- Elimination of Agyanam, ignorance.
- Light eliminates darkness.
- When Brahma Bava comes, Jiva Bhava ignorance is displaced.

- Entire Dvaitam is generated by Agyanam.

Nidra Shakti	Moola Avidya Shakti
- Generates Svapna Prapancha Dvaitam.	- Generates Jagrat Prapancha Dvaitam.

Revision :

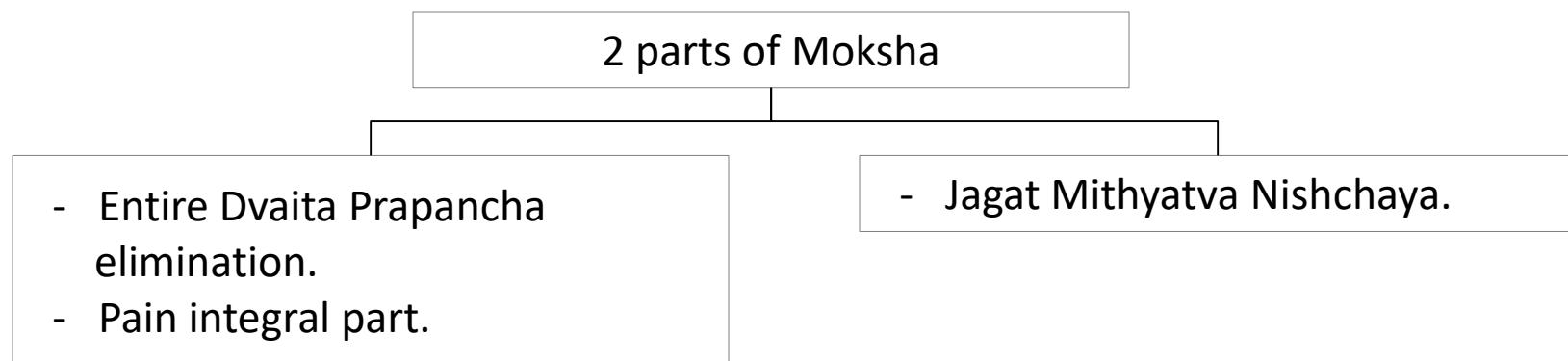
Topic 33 : Prayojanam



Our Assumption :

- Body, mind, family, government, country will all be there and selectively mind will exist with Ananda without sorrow.
- Selective emotional pain and pleasure... is expectation of student.
- Student feels he forgot to take Guarantee card from Guru and Shastra.
- After 25 years of student, there is no sign of Atyanika Sukham and Dukha Nivritti.
- Lot of Grief still happens in the mind.
- Mananam, Nididhyasanam, Samadhi are not enough.

- Student wonders why Vedanta doesn't work.
- Sraddha and Bhakti is there in Veda.
- Have intellectual knowledge but no enlightenment.
- Mind is not there enjoying Ananda without a trace of sorrow.
- There is misunderstanding of Vedantic definition of Atyantika Dukha Nivritti.
- Can't eliminate one part of world and retain other part.
- No coin possible only with obverse and no reverse.
- One side coin not possible.
- World, life is a package.
- Retaining world, only removing sorrow not possible, Vedanta can't do, only Frequency / Intensity / Response [FIR] reduction possible as by product.
- Meaning of Atyantika Dukha Nivritti in Vedanta :



- **Dukham = Entire Agyana + Agyana Karya Bhutam
= Anartham.**

- **Agyanam = Moola Avidya and its product is Dvaita Prapancha including body, mind, emotional pain, sorrow.**
- Can't selectively remove physical pain alone from body.
- Can't eat Cheedai with body and not have tooth Ache!
- **Dukham in Veanta = Agyana Sahita Dvaita Prapancha**
= Anarthaha.
- Atyatika Dukha Nivritti = Elimination of Dvaita Prapancha, not physical elimination but Mithyatva Nishchaya.
- Learn to accept world as a whole without selective elimination of certain part.
- Learn to live Balanced life, facing opposites of Mithya Dvaita Prapancha.
- **Mind enjoys Samatvam, balanced response to Mithya Prapancha = Atyatika Dukha Nivritti.**
- Similarly Atayantika Sukha Prapti, understand properly.
- It is not permanently experiencing pleasure.
- Experiential pleasure arrives, hence must depart.
- **Atyatika Sukha Prapti not experiential, but claiming Atma Svarupam.**
- Mind can't Avoid different emotional conditions.
- After claiming Atyatika Sukham at mind level, have to accept Varieties of emotions.
- Should not be avoided.

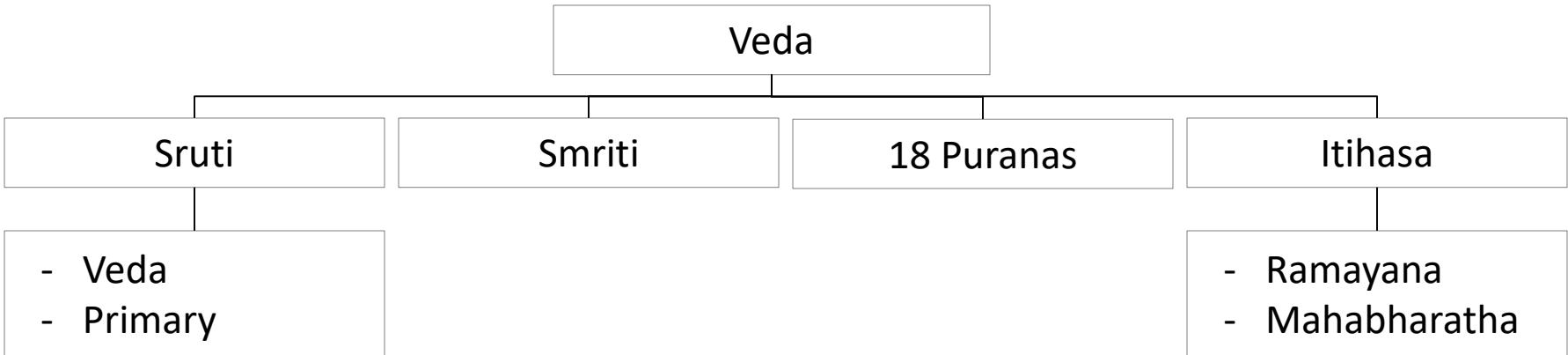
- Jnani must give proper response to situations outside.
- Mind must be capable to face variety of emotions.
- **Atyantika Dukha Nivritti is Dvaita Prapancha Mithyatva Nishchaya.**
- Accommodate pairs of opposites as integral part of life.
- Atyantika Ananda Prapti is understanding Ananda Atma Brahma Putcham Pratishta.
- Vedanta benefits by Frequency / Intensity / Response [FIR] reductions in emotional pains.

Define Properly :

- **Sarva Papancha Karanai Buta Agyanam is Moola Avidya not ignorance in the mind but cause of mind itself.**
- **Moola Avidya existed before mind was born, not located in the mind but cause of the mind.**
- Naishkarmya Siddhi – Chapter 3 – Introduction – discusses Moola Avidya elaborately, its called Maya.
- **What type of Maya?**
- **Sarva Prapancha Karanai Buta, cause of Srishti, Sthithi, Laya, eternal process.**
- **Maya can be falsified but never eliminated.**
- Vyavaharically Maya = Anaadi, Anantham.
- **Maya is Sarva Prapancha Karani Butam, Material Cause of Entire universe, entire Dvaita Prapancha.**
- Agyana = Sarva Dvaitam.

- World capable of pleasure and pain, 2 sides of creation.
- Can't selectively separate sorrow component.
- Body has arrival and departure, generation, degeneration.
- **Arrival of Body falsified by departure.**
- Nature of mind does not count blessings, pleasures of life.
- Mind only retains impressions of what it is lacking.
- We have equal Joy and sorrow.
- **Don't count Joy because it is our nature, nature, don't register.**
- Pain not our nature, we register intensely.
- Janana Marana Prabandha rupa Akhila Dukha Nidhanatvat.
- **World includes pain in the form of opposite experiences.**
- Sorrow = Resistance to fact that it is natural part of world.
- **Trying to remove what can't be removed is sorrow, is Samsara.**
- Prabhanda Rupa Akhila Dukham = Pravaha, flow of problems, continuous non stop complaints.
- Nidhanatvat means cause.
- Dvaita Prapancha is cause of complaint because it includes pairs of opposites.
- Maha Anartaha, cause of Samsara.
- We look at it as real and try to separate sorrow part selectively which causes Samsara.

- Maha Anartaha, not Mahan Arthaha.
- Dvaita Prapancha not a problem, misunderstood Dvaita Prapancha is a problem.
- Must understand, Dvaita Prapancha will have problems.



- Anubhava, our own experience.
- All talk of problems in Dvaitam.
- As we grow older, we want to control more number of factors (because family has expanded) but number of factors we can't control increases.
- Sense of helplessness increases, leads to frustration, anger, depression.
- When we see helplessness at family, business, government levels and then look at life itself, it is a burden.
- Upto 50 years life is a Joy, blessing, then life a burden, Samsara.
- Prayer, take me quietly, smoothly, should never come back.
- **Know your real nature, learn Aham Satyam, Dvaita Prapancha, pairs of opposites is Mithya.**

- This understanding gives me Acceptance of pairs of opposites when they march pass in life. (Like president taking salute on Independence day).

Mundak Upanishad :

परीक्ष्य लोकान् कर्मचितान् ब्राह्मणे निर्वेदमायान्नास्त्यकृतः कृतेन ।
तद्विज्ञानार्थं स गुरुमेवाभिगच्छेत् समित्पाणि: श्रोत्रियं ब्रह्मनिष्ठम् ॥ १२॥

Pariksha lokan karma-citan brahmano nirvedam-ayan-nasty-akrtah krtena,
tad-vijnan-artham sa guru-mevabhi-gacchet samit-panih srotriyam brahma-nistham ॥ 12 ॥

Let a brahmana (an aspirant), after he has examined the worlds gained by Karma, acquire freedom from all desires, reflecting that nothing that is eternal can be gained by Karma. Let him, in order to obtain the knowledge of the eternal, take sacrificial fuel (Samit) in his hands and approach that preceptor alone who is well-versed in the Veda-s and is established in Brahman. [I – II – 12]

- Elimination of Anartha (sorrow) not from mind but which is in the form of Agyanam and Dvaita Prapancha, called Nivritti.

Nivritti – 1st component of Moksha

Literal meaning

- Elimination

Scriptural meaning

- Badaha
- Falsification
- Kriya Karaka Upamardanam
- Mithyatva Nishchaya

- When Agyanam and Dvaita Prapancha is negated, don't conclude nothing is left behind, Shunyam. (Body, mind, family, world, Bhagavan gone).
- When everything experienced Apara Prakrti is gone, eliminated, I, experiencer Para Prakrti, Brahman continue as the Adhishtanam.
- Adhishtanam is beyond pairs of opposites.

Katho Upanishad :

अन्यत्र धर्मादन्यत्राधर्मात् अन्यत्रास्मात्कृताकृतात् ।

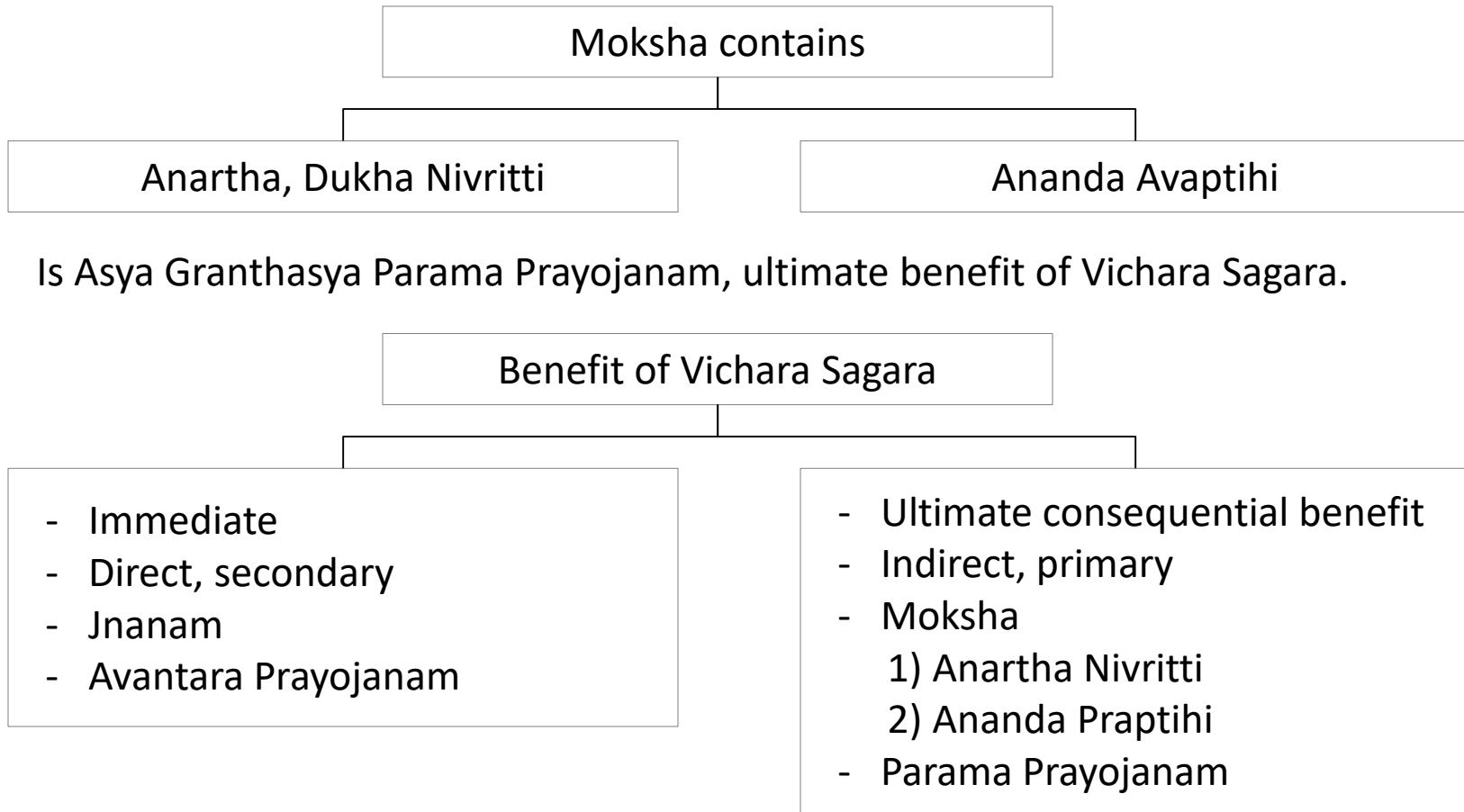
अन्यत्र भूताच्च भव्याच्च यत्तपश्यसि तद्वद् ॥ १४ ॥

Anyatra dharmad-anyatra-dharmat anyantra-smat krta-krtat,

Anyatra bhutac-ca bhavyac-ca yat-tat pasyasi tad vada ॥ 14 ॥

Naciketas said : “That which thou seest as other than virtue and vice – as right and ‘unright’, as other than cause and effect, as other than the past and future – tell me that.” [I – II – 14]

- Katho Upanishad central question based on Dvaita Prapancha on which whole Upanishad answer of Yamadharma Raja is based.
- **Adhishtanam I is beyond pairs of opposites.**
- What is its nature?
- “Sat Chit Ananda”.
- **Claiming Ananda Svarupa Atma is Ananda Praptihi, 2nd component of Moksha.**
- **Parama Ananda Avaptishcha, not attaining bliss at particular time, which will go, but it is claiming my nature as Nitya Ananda, which is Moksha.**



- If 2 benefits are there, what is main benefit, primary benefit?

Reason :

- Every human being loves Ananda naturally, dislikes Dukham naturally.
- Aim in life : Only Ananda Praptihi.
- Other Goals : Not wanted for their own sake.

Brihadaranyaka Upanishad :

स हौवाच, न वा अरे पत्युः कामाय पतिः प्रियो
भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय पतिः प्रियो भवति । न वा
अरे जायायै कामाय जाया प्रिया भवति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय जाया प्रिया भवति । न वा अरे पुत्राणां
कामाय पुत्राः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय पुत्राः
प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे वित्सस्य कामाय वित्सं प्रियं
भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय वित्सं प्रियं भवति । न वा
अरे पशुनां कामाय पशवः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय पशवः प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे ब्रह्मणः
कामाय ब्रह्म प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय ब्रह्म प्रियं
भवति । न वा अरे क्षत्रस्य कामाय क्षत्रं प्रियं भवति,
आत्मनस्तु कामाय क्षत्रं प्रियं भवति । न वा अरे लोकानां
कामाय लोकाः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय लोकाः
प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे देवानां कामाय देवाः प्रिया
भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय देवाः प्रिया भवन्ति । न
वा अरे वेदानां कामाय वेदाः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय वेदाः प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे भूतानां
कामाय भूतानि प्रियाणि भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय
भूतानि प्रियाणि भवन्ति । न वा अरे सर्वस्य कामाय
सर्वं प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय सर्वं प्रियं भवति ।
आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः—श्रोतव्यो मन्त्रव्यो निदिध्या-
सितव्यो मैत्रेयि ; आत्मनि खल्वरे द्वये श्रुते मते विज्ञात
इदं सर्वं विदितम् ॥ ५ ॥

sa hoväca na vä are patyuù kämäya patiù priyo bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya patiù priyo bhavati
na vä are jäyäyai kämäya jäyä priyä bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya jäyä priyä bhavati
na vä are puträiäo kämäya puträù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya puträù priyä bhavanti
na vä are vittasya kämäya vittaò priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya vittaò priyaò bhavati
na vä are paàünäö kämäya paàavaù priyä bhavanti
ätmanastu kämäya paàavaù priyä bhavanti
na vä are brahmaiaù kämäya brahma priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya brahma priyaò bhavati
na vä are kàatrasya kämäya kàatraò priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya kàatraò priyaò bhavati
na vä are lokänäö kämäya lokäù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya lokäù priyä bhavanti
na vä are devänäö kämäya deväù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya deväù priyä bhavanti
na vä are vedänäö kämäya vedäù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya vedäù priyä bhavanti
na vä are bhütänäö kämäya bhütäni priyäi bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya bhütäni priyäi bhavanti
na vä are sarvasya kämäya sarvaò priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya sarvaò priyaò bhavaty
ätmä vä are draáúavyaù àrotavyo mantavyo
nididhyäsitavyo maitreyi ätmani khalvare dýiáue
àrute mate vijñäta idao sarvaò viditaò ॥ 5 ॥

He said : It is not for the sake of the husband, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the wife, my dear, that she is loved, but for one's own sake that she is loved. It is not for the sake of the sons, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of wealth, my dear, that it is loved, but for one's own sake that it is loved. It is not for the sake of the Brahmana, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the Ksatriya, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the worlds, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of the gods, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of all, my dear, that all is loved, but for one's own sake that it is loved. The Self, my dear Maitreyi, should be realised – should be heard of, reflected on and meditated upon. By the realisation of the Self, my dear, through hearing, reflection and meditation, all this is known. [II – IV - 5]

Yajnavalkya :

- You don't love me for my sake.
- What you love is happiness.
- You will continue to love me as long as I am source of happiness.
- If Bed ridden, will do as duty but what will be Prayer?
- Take him without giving too much trouble, give me relief.
- This is unexpressed truth.
- This is choiceless.
- Every human wants Ananda, dislikes Dukham.

Jnanam	Moksha
- Gives Avantara Prajyanam	- Gives Mukhya Prayojanam

- Nobody loves Vichara Sagara Jnanam, Guru, even Bhagawan for their own sake but because they gain happiness there, that is Parama Prayojanam, ultimate benefit.
- Nobody wants Punya, Dharma, Artha, Kama for their sake but for the sake of happiness, Parama Purushartha, Moksha, Ananda Prapti.
- If body or mind serves us, then will love body or mind but if they cause pain, we want to get rid of boy or silence the mind.
- Go to sleep, meet friend, smoke, liquor.

- Therefore Moksha gives Parama Prayojanam, Jnanam gives Avantara Prayojanam.
- Why I love knowledge?
- Because it gives me Ananda which is love.
- Purushasya Yad Vishaye Utkata Kutaha Tad eva Parama Prayojanam.

ज्ञानं त्ववान्तरप्रयोजनम्। पुरुषस्य यद्विषये उत्कटेच्छा जायते
तदेव तस्य परमं प्रयोजनं पुरुषार्थं इति चोच्यते।

ईदृशानर्थनिवृत्तिः परमानन्दावासिश्च मोक्षं इतुच्यते।

- Elimination of the Anartha which is in the form of Agnyanam and Dvaita Prapancha is Nivrtti = Upamardanam
 - = Baada
 - = Mithyatva Nishchaya
- Parama Prayojanam is that which person loves unconditionally.
- For human being, whenever object is there in which highest unconditional love is there, that is Parama Prayojanam, ultimate benefit.
- Nobody wants Punya, Dharma, Artha, Kama for their sake but for the sake of happiness, Parama Purushartha, Moksha, Ananda Prapti.

सकल जनानां च दुःखनिवृत्तौ सुखावासौ चेदृशीच्छा संजायते।
 पूर्वोक्तानर्थद्वैताभावोपलक्षितपरमानन्दचिदेव मोक्षस्वरूपम्।
 अत एव मोक्षः परमप्रयोजनं, न ज्ञानम्। दुःखनिवृत्तावानन्दावासौ
 च ज्ञानस्य हेतुत्वात्, तस्य दुःखनिवृत्यानन्दरूपत्वाभावाच्च
 ज्ञानमवान्तरप्रयोजनम्। परमप्रयोजनावासौयत् द्वारीभवति
 तदवान्तरप्रयोजनम्। यथा कदलीफलप्राप्तौ तत्पत्रपुष्पादि।
 एतादृशवेदान्तग्रन्थजनितज्ञानद्वारा मुक्तिरूपपरमप्रयोजनफलप्राप्तौ
 ज्ञानमवान्तरप्रयोजनं भवति।

- Everyone unconditionally loves only happiness.
- Inflict pain on themselves (Sadists) also because they get happiness.
- Bagawan also wants happiness.
- Parama Prayojanam is called Purushartaha.
- In Vedanta only one Purushartha.
- Punyam loved for the sake of Ananda.

Gita :

मनुष्याणां सहस्रेषु
 कश्चिद्यतति सिद्धये ।
 यततामपि सिद्धानां
 कश्चिन्मां वेत्ति तत्त्वतः ॥ ७-३ ॥

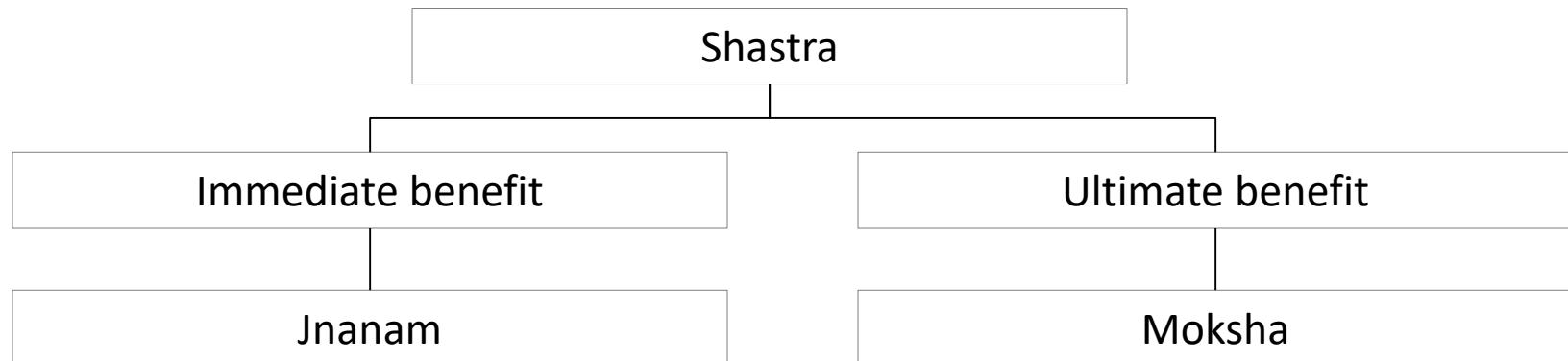
manuṣyāṇāṁ sahasrēṣu
kaścidyatati siddhayē ।
yatataṁ api siddhānām
kaścinmāṁ vētti tattvataḥ ॥ ७-३ ॥ ३६२

Among thousands of men, one perchance strives for perfection; even among those successful strivers, only one perchance knows Me in essence. [Chapter 7 – Verse 3]

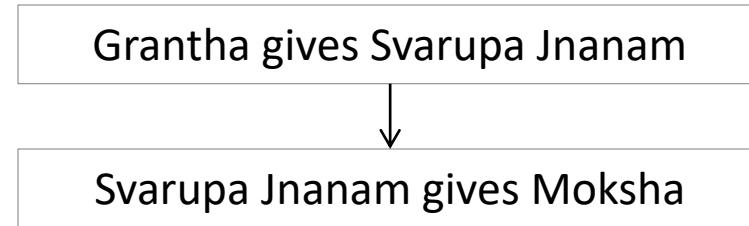
- Freedom from Dvaita Prapancha alongwith sorrow is sought.
- Sorrow is integral part of Dvaita Prapancha.
- Dukha Nivritti and discovery of Paramananda Svarupa called Moksha is Parama Purushartha of everyone.
- Everyone in search of moksha only.
- Bhakta in Puranas wants to go to Vaikunta for Moksha only, for Ananda Prapti.

Revision (24) :

Topic 33 :



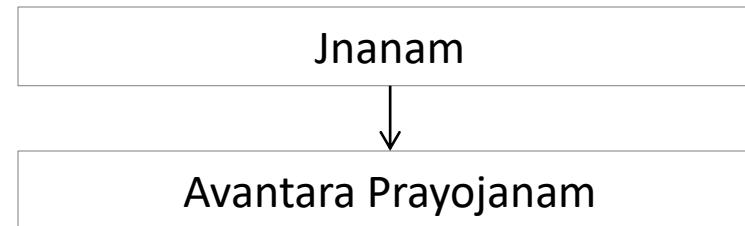
- Prama Janakam Pramanam.
- **Any Pramanam can produce only Prama, Jnanam and nothing else.**
- Jnanam gives benefit of Moksha.



- I) Grantha gives only Jnanam directly and Moksha indirectly.
- II) What is primary Prayojanam – Jnanam or Moksha?

Direct Prayojanam	Indirect Prayojanam
Jnanam	Moksha

- Value of Jnanam – primary or secondary?
- For Shastra Moksha is Parama Prayojanam.



Logic :

- Moksha alone is Ananda Prapti and Dukha Nivritti.
- Every human has natural love for Ananda Prapti and Dukha Nivritti.
- Nobody loves knowledge.

Brihadaranyaka Upanishad :

स हौवाच, न वा अरे पत्युः कामाय पतिः प्रियो
भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय पतिः प्रियो भवति । न वा
अरे जायायै कामाय जाया प्रिया भवति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय जाया प्रिया भवति । न वा अरे पुत्राणां
कामाय पुत्राः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय पुत्राः
प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे वित्सस्य कामाय वित्सं प्रियं
भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय वित्सं प्रियं भवति । न वा
अरे पशुनां कामाय पशवः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय पशवः प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे ब्रह्मणः
कामाय ब्रह्म प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय ब्रह्म प्रियं
भवति । न वा अरे क्षत्रस्य कामाय क्षत्रं प्रियं भवति,
आत्मनस्तु कामाय क्षत्रं प्रियं भवति । न वा अरे लोकानां
कामाय लोकाः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय लोकाः
प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे देवानां कामाय देवाः प्रिया
भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय देवाः प्रिया भवन्ति । न
वा अरे वेदानां कामाय वेदाः प्रिया भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु
कामाय वेदाः प्रिया भवन्ति । न वा अरे भूतानां
कामाय भूतानि प्रियाणि भवन्ति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय
भूतानि प्रियाणि भवन्ति । न वा अरे सर्वस्य कामाय
सर्वं प्रियं भवति, आत्मनस्तु कामाय सर्वं प्रियं भवति ।
आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः—श्रोतव्यो मन्त्रव्यो निदिध्या-
सितव्यो मैत्रेयि ; आत्मनि खल्वरे द्वये श्रुते मते विज्ञात
इदं सर्वं विदितम् ॥ ५ ॥

sa hoväca na vä are patyuù kämäya patiù priyo bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya patiù priyo bhavati
na vä are jäyäyai kämäya jäyä priyä bhavaty
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ätmanastu kämäya puträù priyä bhavanti
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ätmanastu kämäya vittaò priyaò bhavati
na vä are paàünäö kämäya paàavaù priyä bhavanti
ätmanastu kämäya paàavaù priyä bhavanti
na vä are brahmaiaù kämäya brahma priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya brahma priyaò bhavati
na vä are kàatrasya kämäya kàatraò priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya kàatraò priyaò bhavati
na vä are lokänäö kämäya lokäù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya lokäù priyä bhavanti
na vä are devänäö kämäya deväù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya deväù priyä bhavanti
na vä are vedänäö kämäya vedäù priyä bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya vedäù priyä bhavanti
na vä are bhütänäö kämäya bhütäni priyäi bhavanty
ätmanastu kämäya bhütäni priyäi bhavanti
na vä are sarvasya kämäya sarvaò priyaò bhavaty
ätmanastu kämäya sarvaò priyaò bhavaty
ätmä vä are draáúavyaù àrotavyo mantavyo
nididhyäsitavyo maitreyi ätmani khalvare dýiáue
àrute mate vijñäta idao sarvaò viditaò ॥ 5 ॥

He said : It is not for the sake of the husband, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the wife, my dear, that she is loved, but for one's own sake that she is loved. It is not for the sake of the sons, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of wealth, my dear, that it is loved, but for one's own sake that it is loved. It is not for the sake of the Brahmana, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the Ksatriya, my dear, that he is loved, but for one's own sake that he is loved. It is not for the sake of the worlds, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of the gods, my dear, that they are loved, but for one's own sake that they are loved. It is not for the sake of all, my dear, that all is loved, but for one's own sake that it is loved. The Self, my dear Maitreyi, should be realised – should be heard of, reflected on and meditated upon. By the realisation of the Self, my dear, through hearing, reflection and meditation, all this is known. [II – IV - 5]

- Nobody loves Brahma Jnanam.
- Everyone unconditionally loves Ananda.
- Moksha = Parama Ananda Prapti and Dukha Nivritti.
- Moksha Primarily loved by all.
- Therefore Moksha deserves Parama Prayojanam status.

III) Why Jnanam gets Avantara Prayojanam status?

- Because it is means of getting Parama Prayojanam.
- Therefore, figuratively called Prayojanam
- To indicate it is not Parama Prayojanam, we add adjective avantara Prayojanam.
- Definition of Avantara Prayojanam.
- Means to get Parama Prayojanam, deserves status of Avantara Prayojanam.

IV) Conditional love is no love, secret of Vedanta.

- I love you because you give me happiness, peace of mind where my Ananda gets reflected.
- If painful, will stop loving you.
- **This is Vedantic truth, nobody loves Anybody.**

Ataha Eva Moksha Prayojanam :

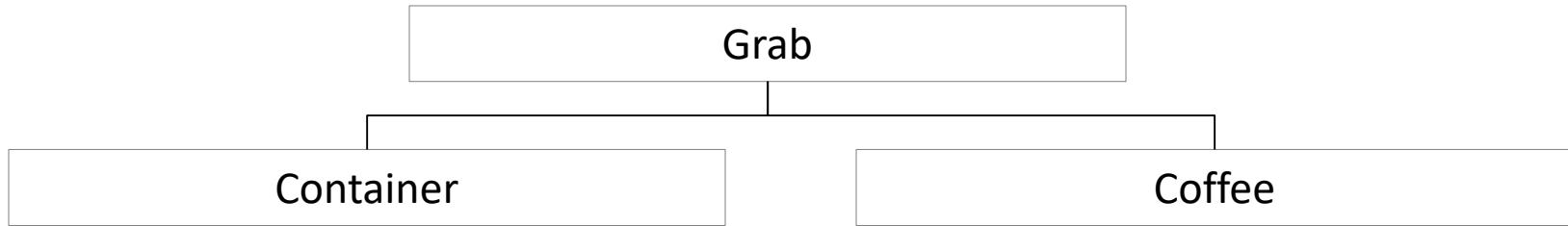
- Therefore only Moksha alone deserves to be called Supreme goal.
- Jnanam does not deserve status of goal.

दुःखनिवृत्तावानन्दावाप्तौ च ज्ञानस्य हेतुत्वात्,
तस्य दुःखनिवृत्यानन्दरूपत्वाभावाच्च ज्ञानमवान्तरप्रयोजनम्।

- Jnanam is not of the nature of Dukha Nivritti.
- Moksha is of nature of Dukha Nivritti.
- Jnanam Ananda Rupa Abavataha.
- Jnanam is not of the nature of Ananda.
- What is of the nature of Ananda? Moksha is of the nature of Ananda.
- Therefore, Jnanam is Avantara Prayojanam eva – only non-primary benefit, only gives secondary benefit – means to moksha, not Moksha.
- Why Jnanam is Prayojanam?
- Tasya Jnanasya Hetutvat.
- Jnanam not Ananda.
- Jnanam is means for Ananda, in elimination of Dukham and attainment of Ananda.
- Subtle difference between means and end.

Jnanam	End
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means - Cup, container - Without container coffee can't be transferred - Avantara Prayojanam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moksha coffee - Parama Prayojanam

- I grab desperately, 2 things :



- I am in need of only coffee but can't get it without container.
- I am in need of Moksha but can't get it without Shastra Jnanam cup.
- Container Dvari Bavati serves as means of serving, coffee.
- What is proof container is Avantara Prayojanam.
- Once coffee is consumed, I don't run with empty container.
- Container disposed.
- Once Atma Ananda is attained, Jnanam not relevant for Mukta Purusha.

Nirvana Shatkam :

न मे मृत्युशङ्का न मे जातिभेदः
पिता नैव मे नैव माता न जन्म ।
न बन्धुर्न मित्रं गुरुर्नैव शिष्यः
चिदानन्दरूपः शिवोऽहं शिवोऽहम् ॥ ४

Na Me Mrityu Shanka Na Me Jati Bhedah
Pita Naiva Me Naiva Mata Na Janma
Na Bandhur Na Mitram Gurur Naiva Shishyah
Chidananda Rupa Shivoaham Shivoaham

I have no fear of death, nor (have I) any distinction of caste. I have neither father, nor mother nor (even) birth, no relation, nor friend. For me there is no Guru and no disciple. I am pure Knowledge and Bliss, I am all auspiciousness, I am Siva. [Verse 5]

Maneesha Panchakam :

यात्सौख्याम्बुधिलेश्लेशत इमे शक्यो निवृता
 याच्चित्ते नितरां प्रशान्त्कालने लब्ध्वा मुनिनिर्वृतः ।
 यस्मिन्नित्यासुखाम्बुधाऽ गलितिध्ब्रह्मैव न ब्रह्मविद
 यः कर्षिसत्सा सुरेद्रविन्दत्पदो नूनं मनीषा मम ॥ ५ ॥

yat saukhyambhudhileshata ime shakradayo nirvritah
 yaccitte nitaram prashantakalane labdhva munirnirvritah |
 yasmin nityasukhambudhau galitadhirbrahmaiva na brahmavit
 yah kashcit sa surendravanditapado nunam manisha mama ||5||

During its moments of utter quiet, a yogi's mind gains that Ocean of Bliss, a tiny droplet from which is sufficient to make Indra and others feel contented and happy. Such a one who has dissolved his individual intellect in this eternal Ocean of Bliss, is verily Brahman, not a mere Knower of Brahman – That rare one, whose feet are worshipped even by the very King of Gods indeed, he alone is my Guru; this is my firm conviction. [Verse 5]

- After claiming Mukta status, Jnani not interested even in Jnani status, does not throw Jnanam and welcomes Ajnanam.
- Jnani status continues even though not relevant for him.
- Others glorify him, Jnani not enamoured of Jnani status.
- Aham Nitya Mukta Brahma.

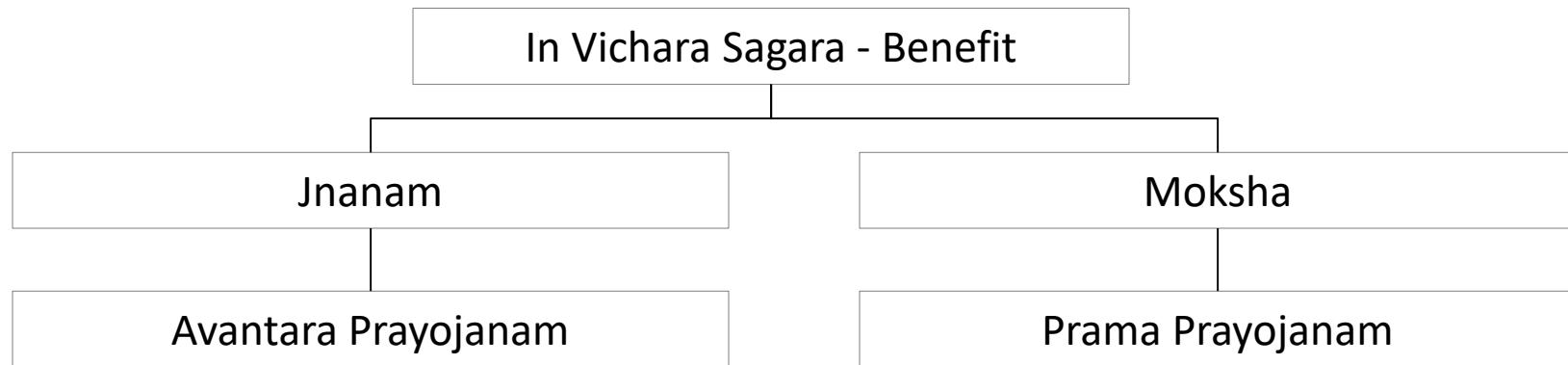
Jnanam	Moksha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cup - Avantara Prayojanam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coffee

- Parama Prayojana Avaptou...
- Yati Dvari Bavati... Jnanam cup serves as means....

Sophadika Prema	Nirupadhika Prema
Jnanam	Moksha

Example :

- Kadaliphalam, Banana Fruit.
- Seed, plant, stem are means until fruit is attained.
- Thereafter, not relevant.



- This is 3rd Anubandha – Sambandaha.
- Jnana Dvara, Avantara Prayojana Dvara supreme goal Moksha is attained.
- Every Vedantic student looking for something after Jnanam.
- Some students remain as Sadhaka after 100 books study.

- I am Siddha Brahman.
- Binary format accepted.
- Scholarship, 100 books, number of classes not important.
- Binary format important.

Purva Pakshi	Nishchaladasa
2 Objections	2 Answers

4 topics – 34, 35, 36, 37.